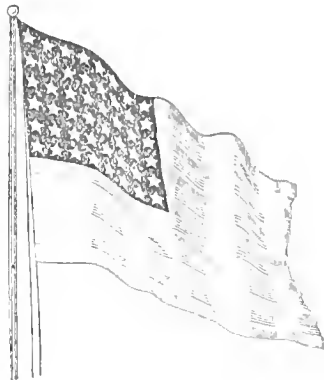


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WAR HISTORY *of* SANTA CLARA COUNTY



BY
EDITH DALEY

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY SANTA CLARA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Dr. G. J. R. Wright
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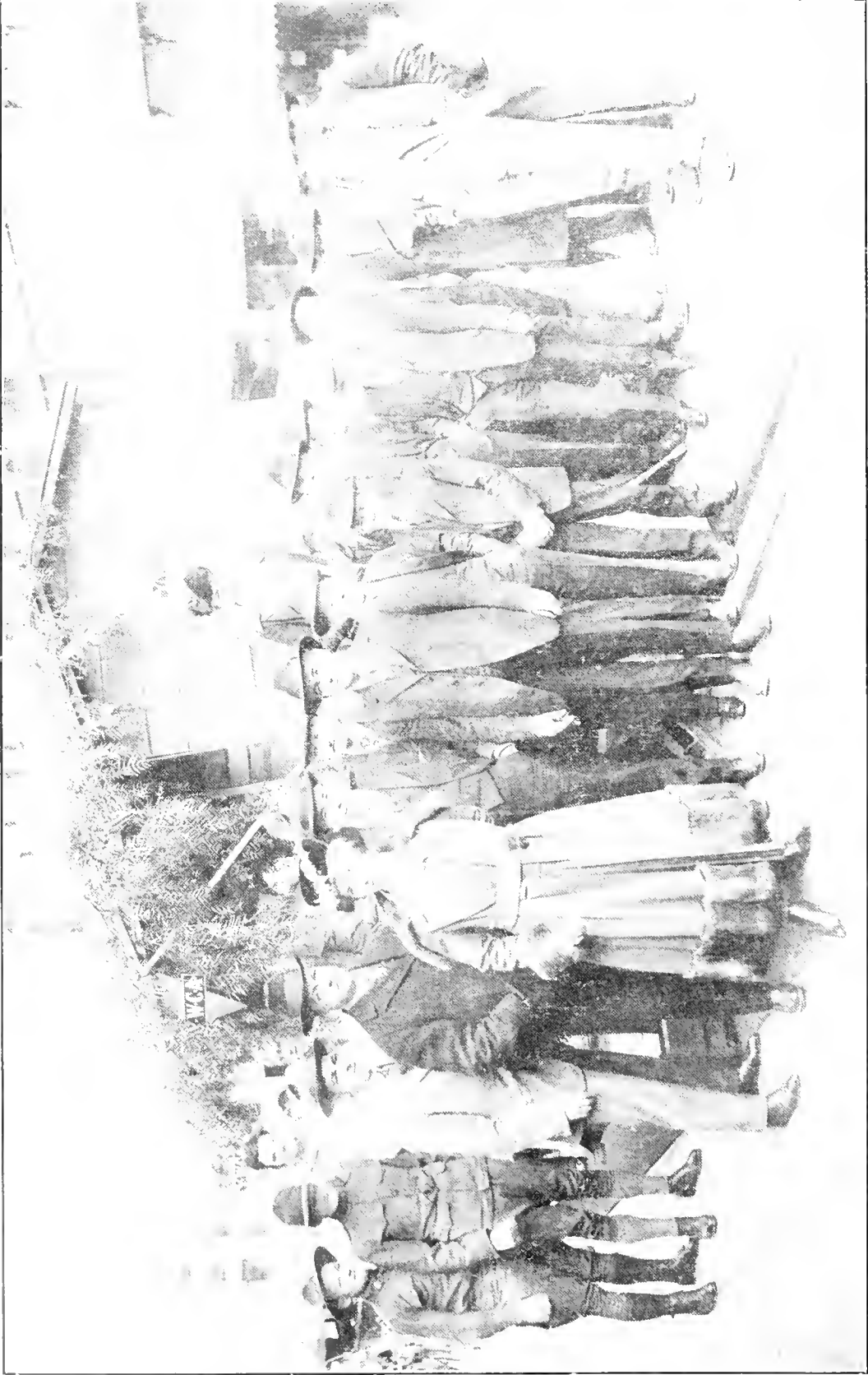
21



Officers and members of Santa Clara County War Work Organizations:

A complete list of the names of the men who entered the service of the United States from this county during the war, is nowhere to be found. Much effort has been made to perfect the list for this history. It is important that whoever discovers the name of a service man that has been omitted, shall write such name in this book, in its proper place, in the printed columns. Also write the name on a postcard and mail to the undersigned, for insertion in a possible second edition of this history.

H. J. B. WRIGHT, M. D.
Ryland Bldg., San Jose, California.



Representative members of the Santa Clara County War Work Council and Women's Mobilized Army:

ANNOUNCEMENT



The Santa Clara County Historical Society earnestly desires to preserve the record of the noble work done and the sacrifices made by the people of this county in support of our nation during the world-war. This book is offered to our fellow citizens for that purpose. The descriptive text—the first half of the book—was written by Edith Daley while the war was in progress; the accuracy of her statements and the felicity of her composition are important factors of this history. The remainder of the book has been produced by the historical society at much cost of labor and without hope of pecuniary reward.

H. J. B. WRIGHT, President,
Santa Clara County Historical Society.

San Jose, Dec. 22, 1919.



THE WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The great volume of war work activities described in the following pages is the result of many co-operating forces. Each patriotic worker deemed his obligation equal with the soldier in the trench, to do and sacrifice to the limit of power in response to every call of the government. Every War Work organization was imbued with this splendid spirit of true Americanism and every patriotic effort and sacrifice has made history for Santa Clara County, that will be everlasting.

If we were to single out one of these as being more important than the others the press is certainly that one. The numerous papers published

in this county have undoubtedly made possible the marvelous organization of the War Work Council with all its ramifications and detail, the Women's Mobilized Army, the Red Cross' wonderfully augmented activities, and various other allied organizations. And space is here taken to enter a recognition of the power of the press in this work.

Let us not overlook the fact that churches, schools, fraternal societies, social and scientific organizations, business concerns, the widow with her mite, and the boot-black with his brushes, all united in one great heroic and patriotic effort to resist the vicious Hun.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Santa Clara County's part in the world war.

Things in the process of making rarely reveal their true significance. We await completion before measuring values. During the hurry and stress of war-time responsibilities when even the average easy-going citizen was called upon to bear unusual burdens, we did not realize that the activities in which we were engaged constituted the making of history. Time mellows experience and the story of yesterday's fighting on the home line will be painted in softer colors by reason of the interval and the perspective we have gained.

With the fifth liberty loan, the victory loan campaign, a thing of the past and its files already dusty, the state, the county and the city awoken to the fact that various war activities were illuminated pages in the great world war history. The fighters in the home trenches had their battles and their victories no less than did the sons of Old Glory who followed the light of its stars overseas.

The war that had seemed very far away suddenly came near—so near that the cold steel of the enemy touched warm American hearts. Germany had started it. We suddenly knew that it was up to us to finish it—at whatever cost.

On April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson signed the resolution of congress declaring the "existence of a state of war" and asking that all the resources of the United States be "directed to prosecute hostilities against the German government to a successful termination." Resources meant not only men but money—money for the maintenance of our own army and navy, and money to loan our allies against the coming of that "successful termination." We were reminded of what Napoleon once said, that the three essentials to the prosecution of successful warfare were money, money and money. Fifty years ago over three billion dollars was raised to provide for the expenses of the civil war. In 1917 the country's wealth was eight times as great and the banking resources 20 times as great. Whatever America had to do she was able to do.

There were two ways of raising the amount needed: Germany's method of taxation or the issuance of bonds. Uncle Sam borrowed, giving his interest-bearing promissory note to every man, woman and child who offered him their savings or their wealth.

Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo, on April 10 predicted the amount of the bond issue that would be needed. Then we began to talk of buying government bonds as we might have talked of purchasing a commutation ticket previously. Men talked it over. Bonds. A big issue. Not all at once but as funds were needed. When Uncle Sam asked for a "loan" it meant that real war was ahead. People checked up their savings. More and more flags fluttered out everywhere. The sky was ablaze with them. A new tenseness and seriousness pervaded business circles. Then came the never-to-be-forgotten nation-wide observance of Preparedness Day—on April 12, 1917.

More than 10,000 loyal citizens led by City Manager Thomas H. Reed, who was responsible for the day's success, marched through the city's streets while the Stars and Stripes waved above them and bands played Dixie and America—and the thrilling Marseillaise. Thousands of hearts swelling and throats tightening queerly when the flag went by! We began to realize that war encompassed us all.

That night, at a great mass meeting in the high school auditorium hundreds unanimously pledged hearts and hands to the country's cause. There we renewed our "allegiance to the flag and to the high principles of liberty, humanity and justice which it represents."

On May 3, 1917, the announcement was made that the first offering of bonds authorized under the finance law would be \$2,000,000,000. "Liberty Loan" issue, open to popular subscription at par; subscriptions to be received until June 15. Bonds to be dated July 1 and ready for delivery then. Bonds were attractively exempt from taxation—except estate or inheritance taxes, and bore three and one-half per cent interest. Denominations were from \$50 to \$100,000 and payments arranged on easy terms, two per cent payable on application. The 12 Federal Reserve Banks were designated as the central agencies in their respective districts. Santa Clara county's quota was approximately \$2,000,000, this amount being figured with the bank deposits as a basis.

Boys were enlisting volunteering. Adolph B. Canelo Jr., offered his services to his country and hurried home from Columbia university at this time, being ordered to the Presidio at San Francisco. L. M. Farrell was made a lieutenant colonel and ordered to important duties in the San Joaquin valley. We were watching this San Joaquin's rapid military rise with neighborly interest and pride. Katherine Burke, the dynamic Scottish hospital worker who had seen experience on every fighting front, was here thrilling us with vivid word pictures of things overseas. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was using his most strenuous endeavor to gain permission to raise a regiment for service in France. This touched us closely through our own Dave Dobbins whose patriotism flamed to meet that of the First American. Dave didn't go then. Roosevelt was rejected by his country and this tragic disappointment Dave Dobbins shared. Nothing daunted he went to Canada and enlisted there. We glorified in his determination when he returned to San Jose for a few days some months ago in the natty uniform of an English aeroplane instructor.

We began to hear of war gardens and food conservation, of the council of defense and registration. There were frequent flag presentations and we learned how to properly salute Old Glory. Men who kept their hats on when the grandest flag on earth went by met strangely questioning looks. We were absorbing the war spirit. It came to us in larger measure when we who stayed at

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

home realized that by buying bonds we could fight with our money.

About this time Joseph M. Parker, manager of the Sperry Flour company, spoke prophetically. The price of flour and other commodities had been steadily climbing. Some one asked Parker what he thought about the probable continuance of high prices.

"Even if the war were finished today," said Parker, "Europe will be left with millions of tired men, shot and broken to pieces. Their tools and implements have long been out of service and the soil is ruined for tillage. It will be several years before they can feed themselves. We will have to feed them. With Europe looking to us for food the price of foodstuffs will not come down."

On May 14, 1917, the details of the Liberty Loan were telegraphed all over the country. Officers training camps opened. Men flocked to fill them. Pacifists were abroad in the land, their voices raised in protest against the country's war policy. The Espionage measure was passed May 14. We began to hear the ominous words "slack-er," "disloyalty," and "sedition." The old easy settled routine of things was sadly disturbed at the time of the beginning of the first Liberty Loan drive.

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

California was divided into two districts with the Tehachapi the dividing line and Los Angeles and San Francisco headquarters. The northern district was divided into sixteen sub-districts with a competent bond seller in charge of each. Before the real campaign started voluntary local bond subscriptions began to come in. The Knights Templar and Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons were the first Fraternal organizations to buy bonds. Sen. Frank H. Benson and Judge Urban A. Sontholmer are on record as having advocated the early purchase of Liberty Bonds by the Native Sons.

May 23, 1917, by telegraphic designation, the Secretary of the Treasury and A. Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, appointed a local committee for handling the campaign in Santa Clara county, particularly to receive bond subscriptions. The following men were named: John Brooke, Vice-President Safe Deposit Bank, Chairman; W. K. Beans, president of Bank of San Jose; W. E. Blauer, manager local branch of Bank of Italy; W. S. Clayton, president First National Bank; T. S. Montgomery, president Garden City Bank and Trust Company; Wilbur Edwards, president Security Savings Bank.

The opening of the Second Officers' Training Camp preceded the first Bond Drive. Very few San Joseans ever knew that the work of interviewing and examining all the applicants for shoulder straps and military titles was done by a working volunteer committee of three. W. S. Clayton, A. B. Post and V. J. LaMotte did this patriotic service rejecting the men they considered

unfit and sending the others to San Francisco for acceptance or rejection by the "higher powers."

The little old oak table in room 401 in the First National Bank building could unfold an interesting tale if it had a voice. Beside it the committee of three met the embryo officers and here also the real work of the first liberty bond drive had its beginning. On the evening of May 24, 1917, a few San Jose men gathered in this room to talk over the task that confronted the nation and the task that awaited them.

It was a poorly attended meeting. No extra chairs had to be brought in. Around the worn old table were W. S. Clayton, Dr. W. C. Bailey, John Kuster, E. K. Johnston, H. L. Baggerly, J. D. Farwell and perhaps one or two others whose names are forgotten. No records were kept. Only the little room and the oak table can tell the whole story. It was an earnest gathering and the power generated here won a smashing victory in Bonds with which to back up the boys!

This office had no telephone so on May 26 these volunteers moved into rooms 701-702. This was E. N. Richmond's office and he donated its use during the entire period of the first and second Bond drives. In the new headquarters there was another small but significant meeting on the evening of "moving day," May 26, 1917. At this memorable time a complete working committee was named. John D. Kuster, manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company was made County chairman and Dr. W. C. Bailey secretary. The bank committee previously named by Kains and McAdoo was supplemented by other appointments, making the personnel of the original bond workers as follows:

John D. Kuster, Dr. W. C. Bailey, John F. Brook, E. N. Richmond, J. D. Farwell, Howell D. Melvin, H. L. Baggerly, Elton R. Shaw, Geo. N. Herbert, Alfred B. Post, Wm. E. Blauer, E. K. Johnston, Walter Mathewson, V. J. La Motte, W. S. Clayton, G. R. Parkinson, Herbert Robinson, H. G. Coykendall, Chas. R. Parkinson and Wilbur J. Edwards.

A new and very grave responsibility had to be faced. Each man realized that there was a tremendous task ahead. There was no organization, no plan. A way had to be found. Each man only knew that Uncle Sam had touched him on the shoulder and that he was expected to put that shoulder to the wheel of national affairs and help to win the war. Not a man faltered though it meant the hardest kind of work and the neglect of his private business interests. This was "big business." San Jose and Santa Clara County men of affairs would do their loyal part in company with the humblest citizen sons of Uncle Sam. Each had the feeling that the eyes of his countrymen were upon him; that the empty hands "over there" were outstretched to him in appeal. There came a new thrill of brotherhood for our allies. That thrill tightened the throats of stern business men when news came that the Stars and Stripes

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

were floating high over Victoria Tower in London—the first time in the history of a thousand years that any flag other than the English had been raised over the "Mother of Parliament."

Work began in earnest. Telephones and automobiles were requisitioned. The committee forgot to look at the clock. On May 25, Senator James D. Phelan telegraphed from Washington "We are fighting for our liberty with the weapon nearest our hand. The Liberty Bond is such a weapon."

Slogans met one everywhere. "Have you bought your Liberty Bond?" "Fight or Pay;" "Enlist or Contribute," shouted at the reader from every page of the newspapers. Bonds were urged as investments and suggested as ideal wedding presents!

Sunday, May 27, congregations in San Jose churches, listened to eloquent appeals to their loyalty and patriotism. In one church the pastor changed "Jerusalem" to "America" with telling effect, his text reading: "If I forgot thee, O America, let my right hand forget its cunning."

The committee on public meetings consisted of Elton R. Shaw, E. K. Johnston and E. N. Richmond. They were to consult with Alexander Sheriffs, Superintendent of Schools. On May 29, the first big luncheon was held at the St. James hotel. Invitations to attend this luncheon were sent to the executive heads of all fraternal orders, church societies, social clubs and to all preachers, teachers, business and professional men. The speech of the hour was made by Max Kuhl and the spirit of the gathering was President Wilson's message: "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all act and serve together."

On Decoration Day hundreds gathered in St. James park to hear Rev. J. W. Kramer's wonderful tribute to his country and his dramatic appeal for every loyal citizen's loyal support in the hour of America's need. "Old Glory," said the speaker, "May it wave and wave and never be furled until it is folded over the grave of dethroned Prussianism! May it wave and wave until war shall only be a fit inscription for the gates of hell! And wave and wave until all suffering humanity shall feel the warmth of its loving embrace!"

On this Decoration Day, C. E. Kratt, the first pharmacist to enlist, left San Jose to join the colors and J. D. Chase, Jr. Secretary of the County Council of Defense since its organization, enlisted as a private in the National Guard.

An evening in early June the committee met in Richmond's office and Chairman Kuster announced that the Rotarians had been canvassed and each promised to buy bonds. He had also spoken to 37 Pacific Gas and Electric employees and 36 had replied favorably. That was a start.

Every bank in the county was alive to the need and subscribing liberally. On the night of June 6, City Manager Thomas H. Reed and Cyrus Pierce of San Francisco addressed a mass meeting at the Victory Theatre at which Judge W. A. Beasley presided. E. N. Richmond acted as bond

seller and \$41,650 was subscribed on the spot. Only about 1000 attended this first mass meeting but each of the 1000 men and women went away fully determined that San Jose should do its full duty.

Music for this meeting was furnished by W. E. Johnson, assisted by Dr. Charles M. Richards and the following quartet: Mrs. Charles Bransland, Mrs. J. C. Elder, Roy Thompson and Warren French. When W. E. Johnson sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "The Star Spangled Banner" that night in June he little thought how many times his appealing voice would wake San Jose audiences to heights of patriotism in the days to come—days that were to bring him heart-breaking news in the casualty lists from his "Mother England."

On June 8, 1917, led by Charles R. Parkinson, the Rotarians started a "Shoe Leather Campaign" of the residential and business districts with an accompanying "hoost" program of patriotic mass meetings. That evening at the high school members of the committee addressed the student body numbering 1500.

Among other things, John Kuster said tersely: "It's up to the United States to lick Germany. If we don't do it Germany is going to lick us."

W. S. Clayton said in part, "You must do your part if you intend to sustain the present civilization under which you live."

E. N. Richmond characterized the present crisis as "one of the psychological moments of history. Get together and organize. This is only the first call."

Lonis Campiglia, Rotarian president, heartily sanctioned the "Shoe Leather Campaign." Following the meeting 100 high school boys under the direction of John Lynch president of the student body, formed a special committee to canvass the residential district. There were committees appointed to interview all lawyers and, indirectly, their clients. This committee consisted of F. H. Bloomingdale, David M. Burnett, L. Petree and L. B. Archer. All lines of business were segregated and a committee appointed for each list. No business house was forgotten. For instance: Elmer E. Chase was given canneries; Dr. David A. Beattie, doctors and nurses; A. G. DuBantz, plumbers; Ferdinand G. Canelo drygoods and department stores; Robert E. Benson, automobiles and accessories. Barber shops fell to the lot of Wm. L. Prussia. Jay McCabe, being known for his amazing versatility, was handed a list which designated priests, and Chinese and Japanese settlements. For Jay's assistance leaflets were printed in Japanese, Chinese and Italian. Alexander Sheriffs was to interview heads of type-writer and office supply houses, including "cash registers."

Then masenline shoe heels began to "run over" and soles to wear through. Nobody shirked. For a time it looked as if the high school solicitors were making a better record than the business

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

men. That caused Captain Charles Parkinson to send a letter to each Rotarian which said in part: "Dear Rotarian—We have been drafted to do our bit in this most serious crisis of our country's history. No slackers in Rotary! * * * We can't afford to allow the high school of San Jose which has been organized to solicit the residential section to beat out a bunch of live business men at their own game. Charles Parkinson, Captain."

That increased the speed!

Among speakers at the meetings held in the various school houses were D. M. Burnett, Judge U. A. Sontheimer, E. N. Richmond, Charles M. O'Brien, Channcey F. Tramutolo, Dr. F. H. Patterson, George N. Herbert, Arthur M. Free, A. G. DuBrutz, W. L. Atkinson, Elton R. Shaw, W. S. Clayton and City Manager Thomas H. Reed.

Everybody was working and working hard. The office of Secretary was no sinecure. Dr. W. C. Bailey was a whole battery of big guns and Chairman John Kuster a regular vitalizing current of energy.

The "Shoe Leather Campaign" opened at 10 a. m. June 11 with ear-splitting whistle blasts, a clamor of auto horns and the clang of fire, church and school bells. San Jose was not to be a slacker city—not while this First Liberty Loan committee had "shoe leather to burn" on the pavements!

Just here the "four minute men" made their entrance in the campaign, speaking in the theatres. The men who won applause and bond subscriptions in four minutes were City Manager Thomas H. Reed, Councilman W. L. Atkinson and Deputy District Attorney Fred L. Thomas.

A unique break in the routine of Probate proceedings occured in Judge P. F. Gosbey's court when he gave permission to trustees of various estates to use funds for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Thousands of dollars otherwise unavailable were loaned to Uncle Sam by this order which the Judge expressed himself as "glad to make."

By Wednesday, June 13, 1917, the San Josean who appeared without a Liberty Loan button was not popular. Banks remained open in the evenings from 7 to 8 for the benefit of subscribers. Up to this time only 361 out of 1628 subscribers had bought bonds directly from the banks. Banks were subscribing heavily, the large percentage of the entire loan being taken by them. Many significant subscriptions were made. The scholarship fund at the High School purchased a \$1000 bond. The First Methodist Sunday school duplicated that purchase following an address by the pastor, Rev. William L. Stidger in which he said: "We are fighting today for the same thing that Jesus Christ fought for and at last died for—the conservation of human liberty and freedom."

About this time John D. Kuster made another cryptic speech: "If we do not come across, Germany will!" The day that Kuster said that, little Chester Olson, 12 year old newsboy, read a flaming poster that said "Those that stay at home

must feed the boys at the front." Chester was patriotic—and he had \$10 in the bank. He "beat it home" to ask father and mother something. They consented. Proudly Chester went to the First National Bank and negotiated for the purchase of a \$50 bond—\$10 down and \$2.50 a month. He had made \$1.43 in three days. Business was good—and Uncle Sam needed the money. The boy's heart was made of good American material. Later Chester's older brother donned a uniform and the little newsie was gladder than ever to be a bond owner.

The First Liberty Loan drive neared a close. The amount of the quota was almost subscribed. The banks would be closed at 11 a. m. June 15. John D. Kuster, chairman, Dr. W. C. Bailey, secretary and every committeeman united in a mighty effort to "boost" San Jose "over the top." A constant stream of bond buyers congested all the banks in the last hour with subscriptions totaling \$161,000. Frances Craig of the "Come Out of the Kitchen" Company telegraphed a \$500 subscription. Then came eleven o'clock! At headquarters tired business men shook hands and said to each other "we are over the top!" The biggest thing that the city and county had ever been called upon to do was done creditably. Without experience, with no particular organization, by the strength of patriotic citizenship and unselfish effort, John D. Kuster, chairman, Dr. W. C. Bailey, secretary, the tireless committee and each man, woman and child who responded to the country's call had helped record an accomplishment that is pointed to with pride. It was done without the aid of any particular spontaneity. There was no great intensity of war spirit but public spirited citizens "put it over" with a final flourish of oversubscription.

For San Jose the number of subscribers was 4774. For the county 2228 making a total of 7002. The amount of the loan subscribed by San Jose was \$1,611,300 averaging per capita, \$337. For the county the subscription was \$707,050 per capita average \$317. The total bond subscription for city and county was \$2,318,350 with a per capita average of \$331, and only six and one half cent of the entire population subscribing. The shoulders that Uncle Sam touched had been put to the wheel! Santa Clara county and San Jose "took the loan."

Invaluable aid was given during this and the Second Liberty Loan Drive by Fred Lewis Foster able secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He was combination patriotic assistant secretary, counselor, solicitor and publicity man, working quietly but efficiently doing a tremendous service. On June 20, 1917, after the "smoke of battle" had cleared away, Dr. W. C. Bailey, President of the Chamber of Commerce and also Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee, issued the following letter of sincere appreciation addressing it to "The Citizens:"

"Now that the first installment of the Libe-

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

erty Loan has passed into history," wrote Dr. Bailey, "as Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee, and in behalf of the committee, I wish to congratulate you upon the wonderful success of the issue and to rejoice with you in this great exhibition of solid financial assistance to the government in time of need. We simply could not fail. Returns are sufficient to show that this loan knew no territorial divisions, no financial cliques, no racial factions, but that it was a grand outpouring of the gold of the whole country by the rich and poor for united American democracy. We are proud of our local participation and we take this opportunity to congratulate all those who helped in any way to make this first installment of the Liberty Loan so splendidly successful.

W. C. BAILEY,

Secretary Liberty Loan Committee.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Council of Defense always sounded formidable. It made you think of a beleaguered castle with foemen at the drawbridge. It conjured up a picture of invaded homes and Israel Putnams leaving horses hitched to various and several plows while the plowmen hurried forthwith to grab their guns. Our local Putnams did. At least, under the guardianship of the council, they formed a home guard and petitioned an obdurate state government to send along the guns. The hearts of the home guardsmen were in the right place; but it developed that the Hunnish hordes were not to be driven from the Alviso seaboard. Our home defense organized itself along other lines.

Senator Frank H. Benson is the man who introduced the original state council of defense emergency measure requested by Governor William D. Stephens, to the senate. This was done on March 28, 1917, the measure passing without a dissenting vote. This proposed state council of defense, to be composed of 3 members appointed by the governor, was to be empowered to investigate and report on all of California's resources and military needs.

Local members of the council appointed by the governor were Judge P. F. Gosbey, chairman; Henry M. Ayer, chairman board of supervisors; Arthur B. Langford, sheriff; Arthur M. Free, district attorney. Later Derol J. Chase was made secretary, and George E. Hamilton of Santa Clara and H. L. Haehl of Palo Alto were added to the council's membership.

Derol Chase made an unselfishly patriotic secretary, giving not only his entire time, but the use of his automobile to the work of the council. Not every one was quite clear just what duties belonged to this body of men, for the reason that their work was of such a nature that much of it was a secret shared only with their Uncle Sam. The objects for which the nation-wide councils were formed was to safeguard the welfare of the people during the war, to increase food production and promote conservation. To co-operate in carry-on business and industrial pursuits in a manner as

near normal as possible. To classify all unofficial military organizations and supervise their activities. In short, this council was to co-ordinate patriotic effort.

San Jose citizens at this time were in a state of apathy to the imminence of war and the newly formed council seemed something quite unnecessary.

No—war didn't seem imminent. Of course we were quite interested in that army camp at Sixth and Santa Clara streets, where companies B and M and a sanitary detachment were awaiting orders. Lieutenant L. M. Farrell commanded the real fighting contingents. Major F. H. Paterson headed the sanitary detachment and called for volunteers. Don't you remember how queer it seemed for those boys to have to be uncomfortable in tents on that corner lot when their homes were right here?

Telegraphic reports grew disquieting and the Sixth street camp was very real. It began to disturb mothers and sisters, sweethearts and wives. Women didn't want war—they protested. They voiced that protest by a long, long petition against war, a petition forwarded to Washington. They were not disloyal—they just didn't want WAR! It is a way women have to want to keep the loved ones safe at home. Then, unexpectedly, that corner lot camp was broken up. Companies B and M left April 2, 1917, under orders. Lieutenant Farrell, who didn't stay a lieutenant very long, sent a parting shot to the petition signers. Farrell was a two-listed fighting man—and he was looking ahead. He announced in plain terms that the "time is upon us when unpreparedness is madness."

The Council of Defense began to have meetings. The war cloud on the horizon was no longer the size of a man's hand. We heard talk of the war, if it came, not being "against the German people but against the kaiser." Fine lines were drawn that shells and shrapnel didn't ever recognize.

Dominic DiFiori, University of Santa Clara graduate, enlisted in the aviation corps and said goodbye. Local regiments were forming. Major Herbert L. Partridge, retired, was acting colonel of one regiment. Captain Russell B. Tripp, N. G. C., retired, acted as adjutant and Captain R. B. Leland, formerly of the National Guard of Iowa, served as quartermaster. Four local companies were headed respectively by Lieutenant Argyll Campbell, Lieutenant William L. Howe, Lieutenant Byron W. Gray, all formerly of the N. G. C., and Captain Clyde A. Bostwick, formerly of the Missouri National Guard.

Then City Manager Reed began the organization of the Home Guard which was to take the place of departed companies B and M. A committee of patriotic citizens met at the chamber of commerce—just 11 men—and decided to have a city Loyalty Demonstration. Ten Spanish War Veterans led by Captain B. B. Kavanaugh, pre-

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

sented themselves at this meeting and offered their services as a nucleus for the Home Guard. This was a memorable meeting. The San Joseans present beside the war veterans were Thomas H. Reed, Alexander H. Sheriffs, W. G. Alexander, Howell D. Melvin, D. M. Burnett, E. N. Richmond, Arthur B. Langford, Chief of Police Black, Louis Campiglia, A. B. Post and J. F. McHenry.

San Jose's part in the great world war really started in a civic way at this meeting. The following Tuesday there was a meeting of the chamber of commerce. Dr. W. W. Campbell came down from Mt. Hamilton to tell us about the stars which we were in a way of forgetting. He reminded us that "the earth formed but a tiny part of the great scheme of spheres and planets which stretch from us into infinity." In the trying months to come, months that tried the very soul fibre in a man, Dr. Campbell could have told us about other stars. There came a time when three blue ones shone in the window of his mountain home. Kenneth, driving an ambulance on the fighting line in Italy. Douglas, Captain Douglas Campbell later, with the aviation corps in France, and Wallace with the fighting engineers.

The local Knights of Columbus and many other organizations adopted patriotic resolutions to stand by the president in whatever policy he determined should be ours. The Sons of Veterans offered their loyal services and everybody was asked to display the flag.

Not everyone knew that there were two Councils of Defense in our city. Those who chanced to be down town on the morning of Saturday, April 7, understood without having heard the declaration, that we were in a state of war. The North Ninth street Council paraded! Led by Captain Harry Vance, aged 13 years, came a guard numbering 14. The contingent included a hospital corps consisting of three white-paper-capped Red Cross nurses, the crosses being artistically done in red crayon. Captain Claire Declair who owned to seven years led the nurses. The fighting squad, beside the Captain, was officered by three First Sergeants Ernest Declair, Ralph Guther and Milton Dampier. The rest were "just privates." Recruits were asked for at headquarters, 141 North Ninth street and special inducements promised in the way of drum beating, flag raisings and marching.

One tremendous task undertaken by the grown-up Council was the listing of all farm equipment available to assist in increased food production.

At the time of the first registration County Clerk Henry Pfister took his place on the Council with a plan for handling the big task. This was done in response to an appeal from Sacramento—sort of a "cry from Macedonia" to "come over and help us!" "It's a big job you are putting on me," was Pfister's comment "but I can do it and want to do it for the cause." June 5, 1917, by the President's proclamation, was named Registration Day for all men between the ages of

21 and 31. This was a matter of very great importance and was responded to in a most patriotic manner. Upon designation of the day, the Council of Defense launched a campaign of publicity. Letters were sent to all school heads and the children were told to carry the news home to "Daddy." Foreign speaking residents were reached through the officers of their societies and a speakers' committee. Sheriff Langford assisted by Dan J. Flannery, "covered Chinatown."

Finally a halt came. Postage stamps cost money. Down in their pockets went the members of the Council to the depth of \$5 per member. That meant a treasurer. Derol Chace gained the treasurership by a unanimous vote. That was all right with Derol. He was ready to do anything for Uncle Sam—even to the buying of stamps. Only—he was getting interested in another kind of "Defense." On May 31, 1917, he resigned from the Council and shouldered a real gun and marched away. Fighting on the home lines couldn't hold Derol—not with the greatest adventure in the world promising glory overseas and his flag calling for men.

Not every man who longed to go accompanied him. Hearts young with patriotism were disguised with thick coverings of years. John Brokenshire, aged 59, and his 65 year old "pal," Mr. Pensley, engineer at the Southern Pacific Roundhouse wanted to fight for Old Glory. They went to San Francisco to enlist as stationary engineers. Each owned to being "45"—but there was a very disagreeable young officer who said "no." There was no use in argument and the "boys" took the first train home.

W. C. Short of the firm of Short and Ryan was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Derol Chace's enlistment. The Council almost went down for the third time in the struggle over registration and naming exemption boards—and war gardens—and everything! Plans changed. It was decided that Clerk Pfister should have charge of all registration outside of San Jose and City Manager Reed and City Clerk Louis Bailey all that within the city limits. San Jose was entitled to separate registration because of a population over 30,000.

The Council wide-spread publicity campaign missed somebody. One morning a lean, lanky woodsman wandered into the municipal employment bureau looking for a job. Before leaving town he connected with Uncle Sam's offer of \$30 a month and board. This chap said he hadn't heard a thing about any registration. He had been chopping wood in the mountains not more than 30 miles from San Jose—but the news hadn't reached his lonely cabin.

One patriotic endeavor for which great credit is due the council, was the launching and helping to bring to success the 1917 war garden campaign. The council's efforts were successful in obtaining lowered water rates and free water for many vacant lot gardens in order to promote increased

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

food production. During this movement, much of the large amount of labor and detail involved was taken up by various committees, and, as Kipling is fond of saying, "that is another story."

Meetings were held from time to time whenever matters of grave importance had to be discussed as war activities increased, more members were added, until at the time of the November 16, 1918, meeting the personnel of the council was as follows: Mrs. J. P. Shambau, chairman of women's committee; Mrs. W. H. Shockley, chairman of women's committee food conservation; Mrs. John G. Jury, chairman largest group women's activities; George E. Hamilton, chairman committee commercial economy; Miss Stella Huntington, chairman collection books and periodicals; H. M. Ayer, chairman fire protection; H. B. Martin, food administrator; H. W. McComas, four minute men; Byron Millard, city fuel administrator; E. A. Wilcox, county fuel administrator; D. J. Flannery, general speakers bureau; J. M. Parker, liberty loans; Judge H. D. Tuttle, non war construction; E. N. Richmond, chairman Red Cross; Fred L. Fehren, Stanislaus plan; W. S. Clayton, chairman war donations; Joseph E. Hancock, war gardens; Prof. H. B. Leland, chairman war history; Dr. James B. Bullitt, chairman war savings stamps; C. S. Allen, war service league, and Mrs. L. T. Smith, women's mobilized army.

At this meeting, November 16, 1918, reports of the chairmen of the various war activities were either read or filed. If you think San Jose didn't accomplish any war work, after you finish this sketchy human interest story, just wade through those reports!

By this time the name of the council was changed to the Santa Clara County division of the State Council of Defense and almost immediately the council, as such, went out of existence, its war-reason for being having ended. At the last meeting held on January 4, 1919, Judge P. F. Gohbey presiding, with large generosity, "all the duties heretofore delegated to this body in connection with all war work" were assigned and set over to the community council, its "administrators and assigns!"

(That wasn't quite the last thing. In a sort of postscript to the minutes is this notation: "A motion was made and carried that ALL FUNDS remaining in the hands of the secretary of this organization be returned to the members pro rata from whom they had been received.")

FIRST Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

Wherever a "hut" was emblazoned with the "Red Triangle," wherever the Young Men's Christian Association planted its standard, whether in the mud back of the front line trenches, high in the snow clad mountains, in navy camp or army cantonment in the homeland—men read its meaning clearly. It stood unchangeably for human integrity; for the best and highest and purest things in the lives of temptation-tried men. In America it approximated the "little house on the

hill" and the light in the window and the loved ones who kept that light glowing. Overseas it stood for everything—for home and love—and God! The insignia of the Red Triangle on the khaki coat sleeve of the "Y" volunteer, unarmed except for his "sword of the spirit" was the sign and seal of knighthood, the emblem of broad humanity and a close bond of brotherhood.

The "Y" was "there" with chocolate and comfort and care. It wrote letters home and held hands growing cold in the hour of final sacrifice. It kindled cheer in lonely hearts—and lighted cigarettes. It didn't go about with a Bible in one hand and a gun in the other. Its hands were ready for service—a whatsoever service that reached from the common things of every-day to the last earthly need. It was a messenger, a "runner" from enlistment bureau to front line trench, led by homely duty and upheld by the strength of a righteous purpose. It was the men's service for men and the story of its war-time endeavor, even its local endeavor, will never adequately be told.

On May 5, 1917, the Young Men's Christian Association started work on a national campaign for \$3,000,000 for war work. Of this amount Santa Clara county's quota was \$5000. This fund, to be used for work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States army, was raised at the request of Uncle Sam. The request included a call for 1000 of the association's best trained secretaries to work with the soldiers.

For this drive, California was divided into nine sections with nine executive secretaries in full charge of the financial features. The Santa Clara county division with San Jose as headquarters, included Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito counties.

R. H. Gossom, a well known "Y" worker, had complete charge of the district and John R. Mott, general secretary, was at the head of the national campaign. The San Jose campaign received the hearty endorsement of the local "Y" directors on May 9, 1917, at which time R. H. Gossom was present at the meeting. Hiram A. Blanchard, president of the San Jose association, was delegated to select a district committee to operate the "drive," with the able assistance of John D. Crumney, vice president, and George C. Wilson, secretary. At a dinner on May 11, State Senator Herbert C. Jones "boosted" the local campaign with a full explanation of the association's objective. It was stated that the plan of mobilizing 1000 secretaries included extra equipment, educational and for amusements, for the benefit of the soldiers at every army post. This equipment was to include 200 pianos, 200 buildings, 200 moving picture machines, 200 phonographs, 40,000 pounds of ice per day, 1000 pens and barrels of ink for the "home letters." There were to be added 95 trucks and tons and tons of reading matter.

Plans were completed and at a "Y" dinner

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

on May 22, Senator Herbert C. Jones presiding, two "Generals" were chosen to head friendly opposing teams in the campaign for the \$5000. These generals were District Attorney Arthur M. Free and Senator Frank H. Benson, who was also general chairman.

At Grace Baptist church on Sunday, May 20, Frank D. Keene, who had left the College of the Pacific to join the colors under the standard of the machines, and Hector Sawyer, local high school boy, also a "soldier of the sea," told an interested congregation of what the "Y" meant to the enlisted men. These San Jose boys were home on their first shore leave and gladly enlisted their time in the cause of the "Y."

On the evening of May 22, the generals, captains and enthusiastic workers gathered for dinner at the Y. M. C. A. and the following morning, May 23, the campaign for "\$5000 in two days" began with a rush. The two teams, headed respectively by District Attorney Arthur M. Free and Senator Frank H. Benson, had ten sub-teams, each with a captain and two workers. Others were to be added as needed. The captains of the Free team were: E. N. Richmond, Judge F. B. Brown, A. S. Bacon, Rev. J. A. Sutherland, L. D. Bohnett, J. D. Cider, C. E. Kelsey, Prof. C. M. Osenbaugh and W. G. Rambo. Benson's team was captained as follows: E. R. Wagner, D. J. Denhard, H. M. Barugrover, L. P. Edwards, Rev. George I. Long, J. D. Crumney, W. L. Atkinson, H. A. Blanchard, A. G. Wilkins and C. F. Crothers.

With that "officing" and the personnel of live San Joseans who lent their time and energy to the drive one understands how we "went over the top" in this first war work campaign for funds in two days! The first morning \$1683.50 was subscribed. That same day the local workers felt the personal touch of Uncle Sam's call for "Y" secretaries. District Secretary George H. Gosson received a message that he had been selected and that he must hold himself in readiness for service in France. That message was an incentive to endeavor. Men were needed and men were being called to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of "our boys." From store to store, up and down the city streets, went these pioneer "Y" solicitors and never were they turned away. The "Y" had proven its usefulness and now when it asked for help in so worthy a cause there was no one to say "no."

The dollars rolled into headquarters in a steady stream. The evening of the second day, May 24, the cheers of the campaigners almost "raised the roof" of the "Y." They had the requested \$5000 with \$500 over—our loyal city's usual "oversubscription" to a worthy cause. Arthur M. Free's team reported \$2331.50, but the honors for amount went to Frank H. Benson's workers when they turned in \$3203.00. Cheer followed cheer! Speech followed speech! The "Y" president, Hiram A. Blanchard, Vice President John D. Crumney, Prof. C. M. Osenbaugh and

Senator Herbert C. Jones all delighted in telling the story of the two big days in local Y. M. C. A. history.

After the money was counted and the workers "rested from their labors" the letter of thanks came from District Manager Gosson, in which he said:

"I desire to personally express my appreciation to the people of San Jose for the splendid way they have responded to the call of the Y. M. C. A. for the support of its work among the enlisted men. . . . I have no hesitancy in assuring the public that its generosity has not been misplaced and that San Joseans in assuming their full portion of the war fund requirements in the short period of two days have again set for themselves a record of which they may justly be proud."

A local editorial commenting on the quick response of the city to this call said: "This response is an indication of the high character of the people and a fine manifestation of disinterested consideration for a cause that has done great things in the war for humanity."

This did not end our gift to the Y. M. C. A. During the dark days overseas and the time of dread and waiting here eight Y. M. C. A. secretaries left San Jose to minister to their soldier brothers in a beautiful "whatsoever way. The men who left their homes and went forth on this great errand of love that war made a perilous adventure, were George C. Wilson, local Y. M. C. A. secretary; Rev. William L. Stidger, pastor of the First Methodist church; Rev. O. P. Bell, former pastor of the United Presbyterian church; Senator Frank H. Benson, John H. Tupper, Jesse H. Hedger, Fred Evans, Charles A. Miller and Rev. E. A. King. The intimate experiences of these unarmed crusaders for human liberty are chapters of history written by the white light of unselfish service.

Other men came into the work particularly for overseas service, but in the person of George C. Wilson, San Jose's Y. M. C. A. sent a "real" secretary to the front. This was his life work, the great endeavor that held his heart in its keeping and to him came the gravest experience. For more than seven months in the St. Mihiel and other salients, he was constantly under airplane and shell fire. One night on an errand of mercy to the boys at the front, the truck in which he was riding through the blackness of the unlighted night along a perilously shell-pitted road, collided with another machine. In the terrible smash Wilson was very severely injured. Wandering away in a delirious condition he stumbled and fell into a shell hole and was gassed. Some time passed before he was rescued. Invalided to the south of France he refused to be an invalid and soon returned to the horror of actual fighting scenes to minister to "his boys."

Jesse Hedger, previously in active "Y" service at home, just "had to go." When the call

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

came Rev. O. P. Bell found his work among the Russian soldiers in France. Home on a furlough his heart is overseas and he expects to return to carry the light of the Red Triangle where it may be needed. Rev. E. A. King went to France after the signing of the armistice to help Uncle Sam carry out his educational campaign among the soldiers along the lines of sex hygiene, a subject upon which this "Y" secretary is a recognized authority. At the date of this writing, June, 1919, Rev. King, Jesse Hedger and Charles A. Miller, who is engaged in athletic work, are still overseas.

One interesting thing to the home folks is the comparisons of impressions made by their war service on the local "Y" secretaries. Rev. William L. Stidger, minister, and able writer, has told us of his experiences and chronicled them for all time in "Soldier Silhouettes." He brought back a picture of deep spiritual significance. The sacrifice, the service, the prevalent spirit of brotherhood evidenced amid the suffering and devastation, sent him home with a broader vision and deeper spirituality. Senator Frank H. Benson had little to say of the glory of war upon his return. To him the scenes of war were one vast horror with all the abominations of bloodshed and desolation. Brotherhood—yes. Beautiful sacrifice—yes. But the awful price! Upon his brain were indelibly printed pictures of "No Man's Land" with its shell ploughed earth, shattered bodies and heaps of unburied dead.

During the local "drive" for funds the following men comprised Senator Frank H. Benson's team: Dr. E. H. Wagner, G. W. Curry, J. E. Hobolt, D. J. Denhart, C. E. Irons, Dr. P. A. Jordan, W. B. Denhart, H. M. Baumgrover, C. W. Haman, P. R. Wright, L. P. Edwards, Richard Bartle, George L. Long, W. E. Crouser, Rev. W. L. Stidger, Rev. E. A. King, J. D. Crummev, D. C. Crummev, H. L. Austin, W. L. Atkinson, Victor Challen, E. R. Shaw, H. A. Blanchard, C. S. Christian, George C. Wilson, C. W. James, C. N. Cooper, A. G. Wilkins, R. J. Glendenning, C. W. Burtner, Dr. E. E. Porter, Charles F. Crothers, A. B. Post and W. C. Lean.

Arthur M. Free's campaigners were E. N. Richmond, Judge F. B. Brown, A. C. Darby, G. W. Borchers, A. S. Bacon, A. M. Boulware, W. E. Hazeltine, George D. Gilman, Alvin Long, A. B. Ross, James A. Sutherland, James Falconer, F. W. Lloyd, J. J. Exans, L. D. Bennett, Frank Campbell, T. H. Herschbach, J. W. Crider, W. R. McQuoid, Jesse Hedger, C. E. Kelsey, H. T. Reynolds, Harry Smith, C. M. Osenbaugh, E. A. Wilcox, W. G. Alexander, W. G. Rambo, Theodore Keech and L. Gripenstraw.

FIRST RED CROSS DRIVE

In a war program of unpreparedness the Red Cross was a notable exception. Far-visioned men and women saw the possibility of the United States becoming involved and the Red Cross began to make extensive preparations for a possible emergency. In April, 1917, when vision became

reality the local Elks' club arranged a Red Cross benefit entertainment at the Victory theatre. It was a tremendous undertaking, carried to wonderful success by the united efforts of the generous hearted and patriotic clubmen. The big program embraced both local and outside talent. Everybody was there—presenting themselves and their dollars from the occupant of the last gallery seat to Columbia and Uncle Sam occupying platform places. More than \$800 was dropped into the Red Cross coffers by the Elks the following day.

At the big benefit some of the local "talent" made reputations for themselves as candy salesmen. These artful purveyors of sweets were Dan Flannery, Louis Campiglia, George Rucker, Albert Kayser, Guy Marshall, Charles Parkinson, Joseph Millard, John Kocher and Arthur Holmes. That reputation for "keeping the change" followed them through all the other campaigns and led them many times up and down the aisles of San Jose's theaters.

After the close of the program came Arthur Free's patriotic speech in which he said: "This is not a paper war we are facing." He faced one right then! A perfect volley of serpentine was thrown all over the place. Players, audience and Free's patriotism were inextricably mixed in the memorable "battle!" That Elks' donation was the real beginning of the San Jose Red Cross chapter's bank account. After that, telegraphic items and editorials regarding the work and requests for funds and memberships started a campaign of publicity. Chapters were already carrying out unselfish programs of service, but no concerted effort had been made.

On May 1 a local newspaper headed an enlightening editorial with the pertinent question, "Have You Joined the Red Cross?" People were described as working side by side "who in ordinary life would scarcely have met, or meeting, would have had no common purpose. Threatened by destructive war, position and caste are submerged in the vast sea of brotherhood upon whose bosom moves a great ship of mercy with a Red Cross emblazoned upon its sail."

By the president's proclamation, June 18-25 was made Red Cross week, and the nation-wide campaign for \$100,000,000 opened under the direction of Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross.

Did San Jose hear that nation-wide appeal? Through all the long months of war-red days that followed she did her part with loyal hands and heart brimming over with love for her own and sympathy for all who suffered. At the time of the opening of the first Red Cross campaign the officers of the local chapter were: Dr. M. E. Dailey, chairman, (which position he had held continuously since the chapter's organization); Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, vice chairman; W. T. Rambo, secretary, who shared the honors of continuity in office with Dr. Dailey; V. J. LaMotte, treasurer. Members of the executive committee were: Dr.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

M. E. Dailey, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, W. T. Rambo, V. J. LaMotte, Henry Ayer, C. M. Osenbaugh, Walter Trunkler, Arthur Holmes, W. C. Andrews, Mrs. W. T. Gross, Mrs. F. H. Paterson, Mrs. W. B. Hobson, Mrs. A. A. Fowler, Mrs. Chas. A. Wayland, Mrs. J. W. Paul, Mrs. W. T. Bonney, Mrs. B. F. Weston, Mrs. Leonard P. Stocking and Miss Dorothy White.

On May 9, 1917, the San Jose chapter of the Red Cross met at the chamber of commerce to arrange for the coming drive. The chamber of commerce, by Joseph T. Brooks, secretary, offered the use of a room in the building for headquarters and the services of the office force.

Headquarters opened May 16. The opening day was determined by the arrival of the pins and buttons. No real live campaign could be properly started without its coatlapel and dress-front insignia! This same day word came that a division of regular troops commanded by Major General John J. Pershing would be sent overseas in answer to the plea of France.

Home interest in world affairs was increasing every day. James A. Quinby won his lieutenantcy at the Presidio army school and in another San Jose home the "blue star" companioned Old Glory. Ed Kneass and Neil Petree were soon to go with the second Stanford unit of American ambulance field service to France. Good-byes were altogether too frequent for hearts to beat happily. Word reached the home folks that Clifton Flickinger, high school senior and captain of the cadets when he joined the navy, was now drilling a company in the hospital corps.

One of the first Red Cross benefits was a dance and Red Cross drill given on May 24 by the G. C. Review, No. 4, Ladies of the Macabees, Captain Amy Thompson, A. D. Ferrari of the Italian-American Progressive club came forward with a suggestion for co-operation.

On May 27 Dr. M. E. Dailey received a telegram from John J. Clymer director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, appointing a meeting in San Francisco. Dr. Dailey, Dr. W. C. Bailey, J. O. Hayes and W. C. Andrews attended this meeting. The result of this conference was a meeting of the local chapter on June 6. At this time Samuel G. Tompkins was appointed Chairman for the Santa Clara County campaign and Arthur M. Free was made campaign manager. Karl Stull as chairman headed the activities of the following publicity committee: Alvin Long, J. O. Hayes, Jay McCabe, H. L. Baggerly, W. L. Prussia, S. R. Walls, R. O. Bell, Judge W. A. Beasley, E. M. Rosenthal, J. E. Hancock, Alexander Sheriffs, C. M. Osenbaugh, Dr. M. E. Dailey and John D. Kuster.

The Executive Committee included Samuel G. Tompkins, Chairman, Arthur M. Free, campaign manager, S. W. Waterhouse, Henry M. Ayer, D. J. Flannery, Karl Stull, W. T. Rambo, Alexander Sheriffs, Judge W. A. Beasley and A. P. Margotten, secretary. Heads of sub-committees were Karl

Stull, publicity, Arthur Holmes, Round Up, Mrs. W. B. Irish, musical entertainment, D. J. Flannery, waste paper, H. A. Blanchard, cards, etc.

L. M. Simonson Treasurer and cashier; Committee on lodges and societies, W. G. Alexander, W. F. Curry, Ed Distel.

Newspapers, Sheldon Wills, J. O. Hayes, H. L. Baggerly, Buel Anderson, Stunts—Jay McCabe, R. O. Bell, Alvin Long. Outside Press—Alvin Long. Pulpits—Arthur M. Free. Theaters—Gene Rosenthal. Schools—J. E. Hancock, C. M. Osenbaugh, M. E. Dailey, Alexander Sheriffs.

Then the publicity committee worked over time. Full page ads appeared in all the papers. A Red Cross poster accompanied every purchase made in the San Jose stores. Victor Challen and S. W. Waterhouse spent a day distributing them. Catholic priests made appeals in their churches on June 10 and June 17 was Red Cross day in the Protestant churches. No one will ever forget the immense Red Cross poster that lifted against the sky on the top of the First National Bank Building. With its statue of Liberty and pertinent question "Will you fight or give?" no one could escape it. It veritably "shouted from the housetops!"

Posters were predominant and Red Cross appeals found a place between reels in moviedom. Then team captains were chosen. Those selected for the work of raising the mercy fund were D. M. Burnett, Henry G. Hill, John F. Fitzgerald, Dr. Charles M. Richards, Charles M. O'Brien, S. W. Waterhouse, Richard Bressani, John J. Jones, Judge F. B. Brown and Herbert Jones.

Chauncey Tramutolo, president of the Italian Progressive Club grew enthusiastic and said "It is time to make people see that you might as well try to dam up a flood with sand as to try to meet the German peril in the 'let George-do-it' way." The publicity committee saw to it that everyone understood that the care of the wounded soldiers was absolutely the work of the Red Cross.

On June 16 at a luncheon at the St. James Hotel plans were perfected. Samuel G. Tompkins, campaign chairman, speaking with deep feeling said, "We would be slackers in every sense of the word if we failed in this big duty to our fellow-man. When one considers that these boys who are going from our midst are facing the uncertainties of war and that some will never come back, it should be sufficient to stir every man and woman into giving liberally—giving until giving becomes a sacrifice and a hardship."

Hiram A. Blanchard with the assistance of 150 normal girls compiled a roster of 10,000 names for the assistance of the campaigners. Arthur Free struck in his usual straight-out-from-the-shoulder way in his last minute instructions to the workers. "This is not a time for petty jealousies. Let us bury our personalities in the great patriotic work of this campaign."

A Club women's committee under the direction of Mrs. W. B. Irish was appointed and Mrs.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Lillian Arnold made captain of the "women's squad." Among the prominent Club women interested were Mrs. W. B. Irish, Mrs. Hortense Overhulse, Miss Eleanor Brown, Mrs. B. E. Laughlin, Laura Clark, Frances Clark, Mrs. Lillian Arnold, Anita Arnold and Blanche Burbank.

Sunday, June 17, there were no pleasant outings for the men interested in the drive. That roster of 10,000 names had to be segregated and arranged for the convenience of the workers.

San Jose had \$100,000 to raise, 200 workers to do it—and a week for the entire accomplishment! Sleeves were rolled up! Nobody shirked! It was the biggest drive in the history of Santa Clara county.

On the morning of June 18, 1917, the Red Cross worker appeared simultaneously with the opening of the store! His talk was short and to the point. It was for "our boys." They were entitled to care when they went to fight for Old Glory. Appeals and the appearance of pocket books and checkbooks were also simultaneous. Few refused. The Red Cross solicitor was omnipresent. On the street, in the shops, in homes, there the worker appeared with appeal and receipt book. Frequently only the receipt book was needed. The electrifying message came down from Mt. Hamilton that the 53 residents on the "top of the mountain" had subscribed \$435.00! Later a recanvas made that \$535! They were 100 per cent loyal and in sympathy with the boys who followed the flag. When this word reached the 150 committee-men and women lunching at the Hotel Montgomery the hostelry echoed with cheer after cheer! The sound of it must have reached the mountain and waved the flag on the very crest in an ecstasy of patriotic pride.

Karl Stull chalked returns on a blackboard that ran the entire length of a big banquet hall and the first day's effort reached a total of \$14,600. It was decided to publish a daily "honor roll" and belated givers began to sing "When the roll is called tomorrow I'll be there!"

Just then Jack Graham's war song "We'll Fight for Yankee Doodle" made its appearance and became a feature during the Red Cross drive, being used by theatre orchestras and bands all over the county.

On June 19, 1917, the grim reality of war struck home to us when Lieut. Elmer C. Goldsworthy, a member of the royal flying squad, home on a furlough, told us of his experience. Horrors and atrocities related by this returned soldier sunk deep into public consciousness.

Many strong men had to turn away during Lieut. Goldsworthy's graphic recital of conditions on the fighting front. "I'm not exaggerating a—d bit," he said with great vehemence, "I'll tell you that much! If you want your boys taken care of you'll have to help the Red Cross!"

Goldsworthy, one of ten survivors of the famous Princess Pat regiments, was just recovering from wounds suffered in the trenches in the north

of France. After the loss of his regiment he joined the royal flying squad, but was invalided home on a furlough. At the conclusion of his first San Jose talk Dr. W. C. Bailey stated, "We need no further plea for the Red Cross."

Not everything was tragedy. A few members of the soliciting committee "got all stirred up" because a certain woman had ordered them out of her office! Such treatment was the rare exception. Lodges contributed liberally; there were all kinds of benefits for the Red Cross. Mrs. B. E. Laughlin wrote and personally supervised the beautiful presentation of children's cantata, "An Evening in Dreamland," which was given at the high school for the benefit of the Red Cross. The charms of the children's dreamland were enhanced by pupils of Miss Hughes and Hilbert Hitching, who gave a program of dances, and the pupils of Mrs. Theresa Pixley and Prof. De Lorenzo who gave voices of song to fairyland.

The never-to-be-forgotten pageant was a gigantic Red Cross benefit staged by 1500 performers and witnessed by more than 5000 spell-bound people on evening of its premiere presentation, June 1. The pageant of history and allegory was written by Miss Helen Stocking with music by Miss Ruth Cornell and song verse by Clarence Urmy. J. E. Hancock, president of the Drama association, was responsible for the pageant, which was given under the directing genius of Garnet Holme.

Alexander P. Murgotten, secretary of his committee, donated needed office supplies and the Argall brothers quartet volunteered their services for the entire Red Cross campaign. No one will ever forget the night those brothers appeared at the T. & D. theater just before they were called to the colors. In uniform, against a realistic background of tents and stocked arms, the boys sang the old time songs. They touched the hearts of the vast audience with "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and "Goodbye, Little Girl, Goodbye." Hearts had grown tender and the great grim fact of war was welding them together in understanding and a deep desire to help.

Reports from day to day contained pathetically appealing incidents. One little American mother gave 40 cents—all she had to give—but gave it gladly. She explained that there was 10 cents for each of her four boys.

Frank Sabatelli's gift for the cause of humanity should not be forgotten. A Red Cross worker approached Sabatelli. When he learned the nature of the request the Italian's face lighted with a smile. Yes—he would give, gladly. His subscription was \$100! Investigation revealed that he was only earning \$2 a day at common labor. His gift was taken from hard earned savings. Born in Cremona, Italy, he had been a soldier in "the old country" and explained that he knew what the "Red Cross means to a soldier."

He was attending night school in order to get an education. With fine simplicity this patriot

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

said "I will always be glad to give what I can!"

As the close of the drive approached, rivalry was keen among the "teams." Charles M. O'Brien was usually in the lead but for some days he was troubled by talk of a "dark horse" which was finally found to be Dave Burnett. The largest single contribution of the drive is credited to Burnett's team—\$2500 given by the E. McLaughlin estate. Over 400 solicitors were "combing" city and county for subscriptions and meeting with a splendid response.

Restrictions as to boundaries and lists were removed. Arthur Free finally announced that "anybody was everybody's prey." It was every one's humanitarian campaign and speeding to a whirlwind finish.

The Lyric Theater found a unique way to help. The boy or girl bringing a bundle of waste paper weighing 10 pounds or more was admitted to the "movie" free! Never in the history of the little playhouse had there been such crowds of children! They followed the lure of the free admittance as the children long ago followed the Piper of Hamelin Town!

That brings back Dan Flannery's part in the Red Cross drive.

It had occurred to some thrifty soul that the waste paper in the county could be turned into money for the cause. Dan Flannery was put in charge of the campaign to conserve what had been before sheer waste. Dan never does things by halves. He canvassed the entire county. He sent appealing circulars to every school. Sheriff Arthur B. Langford volunteered storage space in the garage at the County Jail. Up and down the city streets and county byways went Flannery on his quest for waste paper.

He had an able first lieutenant in C. E. Stanton, who donated himself and his auto truck in the name of patriotism. The City Truck and Transfer company enlisted a truck and Grainger and De Hart lent helping hands—several helping hands and lots of "horse power" in the form of machines.

Then it began to arrive. Trucks rolled up from Gilroy and deposited their burden at the county jail. Drays and auto loads came down the peninsula. Schools accumulated tons and tons and tons—and delivered it! No one had dreamed that there was so much paper in the world! They crammed it into the garage until the roof threatened to come off. Then they piled it on the roof and around the building. It overflowed into the driveway and interfered with things. There was no room except under the California stars for the Sheriff's automobiles.

Quite emphatically he called on Dan Flannery to get with his waste paper - (somewhere) "out of this!" This waste paper campaign was a huge success—in tons and in money. It was a cumbersome proposition, handled with credit by the energetic Dan Flannery, and became a valuable asset in the final computation of funds. This was really

the beginning of "salvage" in war work history.

The sensation of the meeting for reports on June 20 came when the Women's Team under Mrs. Lillian Arnold turned in over \$2000—and that was only a beginning. It was "hard earned" money, too, for the men had "thoughtfully" given the women the house-to-house canvassing to do. If you've ever tried that, even in your oldest pair of shoes and with your fever of patriotism at white heat—well, you can appreciate what that team was up against.

They worked! They entreated and enjoyed. They walked and worried—and won! Their valiant effort was a real new-era wonder to the big men of affairs. No Susan B. Anthony amendment had passed the Senate at that time and we were not under a W. C. T. U. form of government. The men hadn't realized what mere women could do!

On June 22, 1917, at the Victory theater, there was held the most impressive mass meeting in the history of San Jose. From orchestra pit to the highest seat in the gallery the theater was packed with solemn, awe-inspired men and women who were feeling their first keen sense of war's actualities. Lieutenant Goldsworthy, accompanied by his mother and sister were seated on the platform and it was this wounded soldier's story that thrilled the great audience to almost sickening realization of "our boys'" possible suffering and the responsibility for their care resting upon us. "Men are being killed—murdered, over there," said Goldsworthy, "but the war is being fought right here." His graphic appeal was answered that night by hundreds of dollars that were gladly given to care for "our boys."

The Chinese were willing contributors. In fact there was no line of color, creed, caste or nationality. We were all Americans under the banner of the Red Cross—the mercy emblem of the world. During the drive in Chinatown, little 12-year-old Annie Lee, a Chinese girl, acted as the committee's amanuensis. Lee John and Mr. Wing were escorts and able interpreters.

More and more boys were leaving for service. Each leave-taking awakened more hearts to the necessity of providing for our own. E. A. Portel, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Portel, left June 25 to take a position with the United States government as expert radio operator.

On the night of June 27 San Joseans were astonished to see that the lights in the cross on the tower of the First Methodist church had turned from white to red! Rev. William L. Stidger, the pastor, gave the following explanation: "I consider that lighted cross turning its face north, east, south and west, as the symbol not only of that Christ who died for liberty and freedom, but I also feel that it symbolizes in an especial way the light that the whole Red Cross movement is spreading in the dark places of the world in these cruel war times."

Paul D. Cambino, whose services for the changing of these lights were lent by the Blake

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Electrical company, did his "bit" in this unique transformation. Cambiona had never climbed a tower. The wind was blowing, too, but he "swallowed his fear," climbed to the top and changed 24 white lights to 24 red ones—for the Red Cross, that its glowing emblem might be set as a sign against the sky!

Mrs. W. B. Irish personally arranged a gigantic benefit which was staged at the Victory theater and in which all prominent San Joseans with a talent for entertaining were programed.

Fred L. Thomas and M. J. Griffith never had a thing in the world to do when they were needed for Red Cross speaking. Not only through this campaign, but the entire war work list of benefits they told the needs of "the boys" with eloquence that loosened tightly held dollars—even if they were fastened like abalones to a rock!

One amusing incident will be recalled by those who attended the lunches every day in the rooms now occupied by the Rotary club at the Montgomery hotel. One day Alex Murgotten waited for his lunch. The others were served. Getting the attention of a hurrying waitress he entered a protest. "Why don't I get my lunch?" She answered with some asperity. "You didn't have your set in!" That became a byword. After that everyone made a break for the table at the first call to be sure of having their "set in" and quick service.

A telephone call took a Red Cross campaigner to a little cottage on the edge of town. He was greeted by a woman with a paint brush in her hand. She gave him \$2 for the Red Cross. Then she said, "I am 78 years old and I wanted to help but I haven't much money. My kitchen needed painting. I found out that the work would cost me \$2. I am doing it myself so that I can give the money to the Red Cross."

Sunday morning, June 24, the final appeal of the campaign was made. The amount of the quota was nearly subscribed, but only one day remained for a "whirlwind finish." San Jose's own Maudie Pilkington, whose clear brain and clever pen were ever at the service of every good cause wrote this message: "Those who stay at home and make the undramatic daily sacrifices, are none the less heroes and the Red Cross is calling for this sort of heroism. It is offering you an opportunity to be a hero in your own heart by giving liberally during the last few hours of the campaign, and 'as truly as the flower lays bare to the sun that which is folded in the seed,' so will your sacrifice be laid before the Great Master and its measure be determined."

Spontaneously, patriotically, wholeheartedly that last hour appeal was answered. All day Monday the dollars were rolling in—rolling up a sum prophetic of oversubscription.

Monday afternoon and evening Manager Clover of the T. & D. gave the entire proceeds of the theater to the Red Cross. W. E. Johnson and the Argall brothers sang; Hilbert Kitching pre-

sented an attractive program of dances; an orchestra composed of members of local union No. 153, under the direction of Carl Fitzgerald, volunteered their services; Joseph Blum, manager of the Jose theater, lent two of his best acts; Judge E. M. Rosenthal acted as stage director. Jay McCabe's able committee sold candy. The only thing they were not able to do was to make change! These patriotically energetic salesmen who forgot their arithmetic under Jay's direction were: W. L. Prussia, Ernest Lion, Henry Hirsch, Leroy Parkinson, Dr. James Kramer, Dan Flannery, R. O. Stewart, F. O. Reed, Karl Stull and Arthur Holmes.

Karl Stull, publicity chairman, chalked the return on the blackboard. His figures were closely watched by "Big Bill" Jackson, patrolman, who was waiting with a businesslike pair of handkerchiefs intended for Arthur Free if the quota was not reached. The handkerchiefs remained in "Big Bill's" pocket. The amount necessary was not only reached, but exceeded! The sought for \$100,000 had marvelously become \$135,000—and returns incomplete! San Jose and the county were on record as standing not only patriotically, but financially and with warm hearted sentiment back of "our boys."

The Red Cross drive was a success. The men who could not go across had "put it across." They did it with tremendous sacrifice or personal interests. No mere outline can tell the real inside story of effort and accomplishment, of untiring zeal and the great weariness that accompanied the joy of achievement. There had been no division of days into hours. Frequently the next day's campaign was being planned at 3 o'clock in the morning. The day with the smallest subscription totaled \$11,620.15; the largest, \$25,079.72. Charles M. O'Brien's team led them all, with a subscription list amounting to \$15,229.61.

One of the heaviest burdens of the campaign, the duties of which did not close with the subscription lists, fell upon Louis Simonsen, expert accountant and undersheriff, who acted as treasurer and cashier. This patriotic citizen devoted all his time to the work which necessitated not only caring for accounts, but keeping a set of books for the tabulation of all installments for the next four months. Receipts even had to be made in triplicate, one for the subscriber, one to remain with the records and one to be forwarded to Washington.

Treasurer Simonsen and his corps of assistants converted the sheriff's office into live Red Cross headquarters! Eleanor Brown, Dickey Baugh, Marguerite Vella and Mrs. J. F. Charles won the sincere gratitude of the treasurer and the entire committee for their helpful volunteer service in this busy Red Cross business office.

After the last subscription was listed Chairman Samuel G. Tompkins sent out a letter of appreciation, which said in part: "Let it never be said that the people are unresponsive to the

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

call of patriotism or of humanity or of duty. Especial praise is due to the many men and women who laid aside their personal affairs and devoted their time to this patriotic service. Hats off to Santa Clara county and its splendid manhood and womanhood!"

Particular mention was made by Arthur M. Free, the indefatigable campaign manager; the assistance generously given by Nellie Farliepp, stenographer in the district attorney's office; Bell Gallagher, county official stenographer, and Mrs. Floy Johnson, clerk in the district attorney's office.

In Free's statement following the close of the drive, he said: "The Red Cross campaign has opened to stay open. Already troops are within ear-shot of the guns at the front. It is only the matter of a few days or weeks before they will be facing the enemy's fire. We cannot let them lie where they fall to die without giving them aid." He called special attention to the splendid spirit of helpfulness manifested, mentioning a certain millionaire who acted as chauffeur during the Red Cross drive. "That," said Free, "is the caliber of the men who helped to bring this great undertaking to a successful conclusion." By that sincere tribute Arthur M. Free fixed the status that his untiring effort won for him in the appreciation of his townsmen. The heavier burden of the campaign fell upon him and never for a day did his zeal lessen or the emblazoned banner of his patriotism fail to lead the host of men and women who followed him from the home trenches "over the top" for the Red Cross.

The first contingent of our boys reached American lake on September 17, 1917. They arrived in a sea of mud, but sang blithely as they waded, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" About that time Lloyd McReynolds with the "first 500,000," wrote from an English camp. Then we forgot all our little civic torments in the Book Drive started by the War Service committee of the American Library association. Not with "howitzers and shrapnel" was the tedium and loneliness of camp life to be destroyed; but with "books, magazines and newspapers." The call came for \$1,000,000 for reading matter, the biggest move of the kind ever contemplated.

At five cents per capita, San Jose's quota was \$1750. Mrs. John E. Richards, president of the board of library trustees, presided at a preliminary meeting held at the city library to arrange the campaign. Senator Frank H. Benson drew the secretaryship. Charles F. Woods, recently appointed librarian, explained the purposes of the drive. Among interested book-lovers who discussed the matter were Mrs. Richards, Charles F. Woods, County Superintendent of Schools D. T. Bateman, Miss Clara Smith of the state normal school, E. A. Wilcox, Mrs. E. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Thomas H. Reed, City Superintendent of Schools Alex R. Sheriffs, Rev. J. J. Evans, pastor of the Christian church and president of the Pastors'

union; Father Blackmore of St. Joseph's church; Mrs. Frank E. Fowler, T. A. Sloan and Grant E. Bennett, library trustee, and George C. Wilson, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

The active campaign commenced September 24, 1917, with Librarian Woods in charge. More home boys said good-bye. That reminded us that they would need books. Louis F. Col, son of Peter E. Col of Walsh-Col Wholesale Co., and Bayard Bowden, started on their great adventure in patriotism. J. R. Pennington of the Bean Spray company received a cablegram that his son, Richard L. Pennington, was safe with the aviation corps "somewhere in France." Cables began to be more frequent.

Librarian Woods, ably assisted by Miss Stella Huntington, county librarian, explained that the books were to equip a complete library system in each of the 32 national training camps. These camps had water, sewage, adequate housing—everything but books! That was our job.

Over 200 posters in red, white and blue placarded the town. Each donation of \$1.00 or more entitled the giver to an engraved name plate in one of the books purchased. "Send your name to the front if you can't go" was a drive slogan. Librarian Woods was a busy man. He addressed women's clubs, civic and educational bodies, Catholic organizations, members of the Bar association and the normal school student body. We were proud to hear him say that the American army "is the most literate army in the world. It demanded a high class of books from the classics to good detective stories." Side by side were the brick layer and the banker, the hod-carrier and the professor of psychology. There must be books for everybody—books that would follow the boys when they followed the flag to France.

We were interested! The chamber of commerce and the Rotary club had a conference. A conference like that meant real money. Day by day the amount increased. Then came Saturday, September 27, 1917,—the last day of the week's drive. Many of us remember the little tags to which we were fastened by the mere loosening up of our small change. It was a great "Tag Day." A bevy of San Jose's pretty girls under the direction of a committee headed by Mrs. A. A. Fowler, played "tag" all day. If you gave a dollar for a book or merely for a smile, you were "it!" The members of this committee were Mrs. A. A. Fowler, Mrs. J. E. Richards, Mrs. Chas. F. Woods, Mrs. G. W. Hommedien and Mrs. Nina Moon. Tag Day brought \$300 and the end of the drive for funds. Librarians Woods and Huntington, with the assistance of the interested committees and volunteer workers had "put it across."

After that we had two "drives" for books—all kinds of books! The boys clamored for them! The motion made by the soldiers was heartily seconded by Commanders Pershing and Sims. The cry for something to read came from land and sea—and we heard it.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

In August, 1918, book lovers began to have troubled consciences. Day after day they heard the call for books. Contributions were being received at the city and county library. It was a time of soul-searching and shelf-prowling. "Which shall it be? I looked at John and John looked at me," was applicable. Many took this for a time of clearing the attic and the top shelves of printed prehistoric accumulations. It was a case of "between love and duty" with the book lover. That copy of Tennyson? O—she couldn't! He gave it to her when they were first engaged! This thumb-marked "Heroes and Hero Worship?" Great Scott—no! Not that! He bought it when his little tin gods were all bright and dollars hard-earned and few! It brought back —no! Not that book! But they did give. They sacrificed. They gave beautiful books in wonderful bindings. One school teacher brought to headquarters an armful of good books, well bound. "I have had them a long time," she said, "and I love every one; but I want them to help a soldier."

One sad little ancient lady in a worn black silk gown brought a Bible. It was a gold edged, "fine-print," very fat old-fashioned Bible, and it was her only book. Don't you suppose its message went right to a soldier boy's heart with memories of an almost forgotten grandmother?

"Stepping Heavenward" in blue and gold was a notable contribution. That must have comforted a red-blooded fighting man who was stepping heavenward in khaki with every burst of a shell! There were handbooks on Etiquette; Hints to Young Mothers; an old Directery; and a National Cloak and Suit Catalogue two years old. Wasn't that adding insult to injury when the soldier couldn't order his clothes by mail?

There was a copy of Baedeker's German Guide! That seemed funny until we learned that Uncle Sam had asked for it. He wanted to recognize all the sign posts on the road to Berlin.

Among the presentations were perfectly sweet thin little daintily bound gift books of the days of 1849. "From Friend to Friend," and "Love's Emblem" (with a full blown rose in the corner) might help with a quotation when a fellow wrote home to "her" but they would fail dismally to fill the need of a haunted hour after a week in the trenches.

With a fine appreciation of the fitness of things there were E. P. Roe's "The Earth Trembled," and Eggleston's "The End of the World." Some realist did that. "On the Way There" and "Try Again," were misdirected. They probably referred to the Paris drive and were intended for "Bill, Berlin."

"Alice in Wonderland," was among those present and the "Five Little Peppers" came to add a dash of spice to the already rather full-flavored soldier's experience. This spirit of seeming levity isn't "making fun." There were many kindly donors who just heaped together every book

they had for "our boys" and in the various lots there were bound to be some offerings not suitable.

Many, many wonderful books were given. Whole sets of O. Henry and Brete Harte. There were Zane Gray and Rex Beach and Jack London. There were duplicates of Sherlock Holmes and Anna Catherine Green and their detective contemporaries. The Rotary Club gave 75 splendid books that have doubtless made 75 times 75 dough-boys happy.

There was everything in fiction from Bertha M. Clay to William Dean Howells—and that's some distance! There were all the poets from the early Victorian to Virile, two-listed Kipling and Service. There was history, biography, all the sciences—and heaps of Bibles! San Jose gave and gave and gave until asked to stop!

Nearly all our books went to Camp Fremont. They were all transported by Sheriff Arthur Langford who turned his automobile into a truck and made many trips with loads of books for "the boys."

In every book was pasted a slip that read: "Soldiers' Library. Given by the citizens of Santa Clara County, California."

These slips were all pasted and much of the tremendous task of assorting and listing the books was done at the County Library by E. B. Huntington, father of Miss Stella Huntington, the County Librarian. Others who gave generously of their time to this work at the County headquarters were Mrs. O. M. Reguart, Elizabeth Stevens, Miss E. A. Beattie, Isabel Moore, Mrs. M. D. Simons and Stella Huntington.

At the City Library the Book drives increased every day's duties. This extra labor was patriotically shouldered by Librarian Charles F. Woods, Ada Holland, Ivy Larmour, Gance Cox, Roslyn Boring, Clara Bassett, Velma Eastin and Clarisse Friant.

San Jose proved two things by its response to these appeals, its love for "the boys" and its love for books!

WAR GARDENS

Early in the spring of 1917 Herbert Hoover began to be very Hooverish. He picked out "conservation" from all the words in the dictionary and made it a slogan. He sent two messages from Belgium, where he headed the relief commission. One was that word "conservation." The other told that he was coming to take control of the food problem. A call for increased food production flashed across the country. That brought about the war garden campaign of 1917. Back yards, vacant lots, every acre of idle land must do its bit. Never before had any community experienced such a zestful, helpful, patriotic wave of "getting down and digging" as went over us then. We turned the old song about. We "hung up the fiddle and the bow" and "took down the shovel and the hoe!"

On May the first, 1917, San Jose high school students heard the war garden program outlined

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

by Prof. B. H. Crocheron of the department of agriculture of the University of California. He held the official appointment made by Dean Hunt of the College of Agriculture to enlist the help of all boys too young to enlist for other service. At the time of his visit to San Jose, which was the first one made in the state, he found that the high school agricultural department had 114 pupils interested in practical crop production. These student farmers constituted an Agricultural club, under the direction of Prof. J. R. Case, Jr. This first meeting resulted in the enlistment of 350 high school boys who pledged themselves to crop production and to assist with the year's harvest.

Food production plans occupied the earnest attention of the council of defense. A citizen's committee under the leadership of E. E. Chase became interested. The Rotary club stood solidly behind the campaign. By May 2, 1917, plans were well under way to supervise intensive gardening. The entire committee, chosen from all organizations interested numbered nine: George N. Herbert, chairman; S. E. Johnson, Alexander Sheriffs, J. J. McDonald, Arthur Cann, W. L. Atkinson, Elton R. Shaw, E. E. Chase and Charles M. O'Brien. Members of this able committee did not constitute the entire body of enthusiasts. Every man, woman and child who owned or could borrow a bit of land made up a committee "of the whole." Campiglia advised the Rotarians of the campaign progress in other sections—and San Jose just rolled up its sleeves and went to farming.

The response to the appeal for vacant lots was an avalanche! All schools received visits from the committee. By May 3 the Horace Mann children had taken 30 lots, each having more than 4000 square feet. The Grant and Longfellow children planned to cultivate their own back yards. School heads agreed to farm lots themselves or in co-operation with the children. Rotarians grabbed a piece of land some distance from town and planted 50 acres of corn. They offered special inducements to school children in the form of prizes. For the best garden, \$5. Then four prizes of \$1 each—altogether about \$72 to be competed for. The one specified thing was that 4000 square feet must be planted. Arthur Cann offered a prize of \$10 for the best garden. For the second prize, \$6 and \$4 for the third.

Then work began in earnest. Weeds and dry grass trembled and tin cans knew their hour of doom had come. First of all, the vacant lots must be well "soaked" or the ground would be lumpy at the plowing. This watering was undertaken by the Rotarians. The council of defense and other interested organizations found the San Jose Water company eager to help by reducing rates for home gardens and donating water for vacant lots. The San Jose fire department, under Chief Edward Haley and Assistant Chief Herman Hobson volunteered to do the flooding of the lots. The street department, directed by City Engineer Walter H. Hunt, were to furnish teams and a plow

and do the needed work on as many lots as possible. The Bean Spray company offered a tractor for plowing the larger lots and groups of lots.

Then the 100 Boy Scouts of the First Methodist church, under the leadership of Rev. Frank McLain each pledged himself to "feed a soldier." They promised to forget vacation—and they kept that promise. They put on an unexpected and novel program. One evening in May, headed by two stalwart policemen and armed with rakes and hoes for weapons, they marched through the downtown streets. The scouts bubbled over with patriotism. One little laddie said: "Maybe I'm too little to carry a gun, but I can make a garden!" For months Rev. Frank McLain, Mr. Farrier of the First National bank, George Norris and Donald Arguella had worked on the Boy Scout movement in San Jose and their efforts found recognition in the cheers that greeted this patriotic parade of volunteer food producers.

The Rotarians did more than make speeches and cheer. They dug in their individual gardens and they dug down deep in their pockets and put up several hundreds of dollars to finance the work of getting the vacant lot gardens ready to plant. They secured the services of C. H. Waterman, who took charge of their planting campaign for 30 days. It was a unique campaign, for it was the first time in the history of the city that its government turned gardener! Firemen to do the flooding, police department volunteering to transport the hose from place to place and the city's teams to do the plowing!

The firemen had the worst of it. Their work was done between the hours of eight in the evening and four the next morning—but not one of them complained. There was diligence in finding the lots. Frequently instead of one vacant lot they found four and the middle of the night was a mighty inconvenient time to find out which lot to flood! All night, night after night, the fire boys worked. They "dyked" the lots until each one looked like a miniature Holland—then turned on the water. From 10 to 12 lots were flooded every night. Some lot owners forgot that there was a limit to the hose and listed lots far from a hydrant. The firemen's hoses were beautifully elastic but the hose wouldn't stretch. During all San Jose's war work campaigns there was never a more unselfish service than the work done by our firemen during his garden activity. They worked—and worked hard while the rest of us slept, and beside this service they cultivated some wonderful gardens.

There came a call for more teams and plows and men—and right at that critical time the civic gardeners' plow struck a snag! Some one discovered that if the city teams were used for plowing that the city would have to run right square over the majestic body of the LAW! There wasn't any provision—by law—for this expenditure! The Rotarians held a peppery meeting with Charles R. Parkinson in charge. E. E. Chase explained that

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

while the city desired to put its civic hand to the garden plow it was prevented by the cold injunction of the law! It all ended beautifully. They talked it over and the Rotarians consulted the depths of the various and several Rotarian pockets and just said that the campaign was going through—law or no law! This plan would not be allowed to slip between the handles of a mere plow. The tempest stilled when Charles Parkinson presented the Rotary club with a framed photograph of past president John D. Kuster to be hung on the club walls. The light of John's countenance restored tranquility and the club farmers plowed straight through luncheon! The tempest didn't amount to a "hill of beans" anyway!

A conference of all the local food production experts was held at the High School cafeteria on May 10, 1919. E. E. Chase, chairman of the original food supply committee, presiding. Earl Morris, county horticultural commissioner, was made chairman of the campaign committee and the personnel of those attending this conference was: E. E. Chase, W. L. Atkinson, representing the Rotary club, Alexander Sheriffs, city superintendent of schools; Arthur M. Free, and J. D. Chace, Jr., of the council of defense; Prof. J. R. Case, Jr., of high school agriculture department, and C. H. Waterman, general campaign supervisor; Karl Hazeltine and Earnest L. Conant. Conant had been appointed assistant to the county horticultural commissioner, the appointment made by the council of defense and necessitated by the extra work of the campaign. Conant took entire charge of the county operations and Earl Morris, assisted by Waterman and Prof. Case, handled the city plans.

Arthur M. Free, toured the schools and enthused the entire county with accounts of what San Jose was accomplishing.

J. J. McDonald heard the call for help. He donated a plow. Teams were loaned by John R. Chace and the Standard Oil company. Over 500 high school and normal girl students enlisted in the work. Those who did not actively engage in gardening gave valuable service by listing lots and keeping up a system of card indexing.

Some of us remember a certain Friday at high noon when proud Rotarians stood on the corner of San Pedro street and Hawthorne way to watch the Bean Spray company's tractor break ground for war gardens. In the first four days of the campaign 40 lots were watered and 32 plowed.

Ernest L. Conant suggested what was best to plant and high school boys from the agricultural club whizzed busily around on motorcycles to supervise the planting. We learned to look a seed potato straight in the eye and formed the intimate acquaintance with hitherto unheard of varieties of beans. Children's conversation became a mixture of potato and bean-planting lore. We remembered that William Jennings Bryan said during his Chautauqua lecture in San Jose about this food production campaign: "The value of this food

will be small compared to the value to the girls and boys themselves." We were all digging to learn thrift.

About 200 lots were cultivated approximating 30 acres, beside all the acres back yards that had suffered a change of heart! The pupils of one school gardened plots only 8x10 and grew wonderful lettuce and radishes. One small boy found no other "land available, so he pre-empted part of the driveway and dug it up for his garden. It stayed dug up and it was a good garden.

Some one remembered to go over on Sherman street and take a look at A. P. Hill's back yard. One visit became the incentive for greater garden effort. On two lots Mr. Hill had (always does have) a wonderful garden. Beside the lettuce and swiss chard, peas, beans, carrots and onions, there were 18 fruit trees, 200 feet of berry vines and a hedge of bamboo that supplied the trellis for the Flaming Tokay grapes. When asked the secret of his back-yard-garden success, Mr. Hill said: "Nothing is wasted here—not even space!" His accomplishment was an example of successful intensive gardening that spurred many of the war gardeners to emulative efforts.

Not every back yard or corner lot scored a success. Vacation came and with hundreds of young San Joseans working "in the fruit" and helping with other harvests some of the well started gardens were unattended. But taken as a whole, the War Garden campaign was a wonderful success. School heads reported that much of the money obtained from the sale of vegetables was invested in war savings stamps by the children. Home consumers paid for the products at regular market prices and accurate accounts were kept. Then after the harvest came the awarding of prizes! This hadn't been easy work for little hands to do. Even grownup arms and backs had ached from the hard and frequently unaccustomed work, but no one complained. Gardens had been well tended—unless it was the night when Mary Pickford came to town. No one remembered a garden then!

The winners of the first and second prizes offered by the Rotary club in the schools were: Gardner school—Herbert Hoyer, Jack Hewett. Lowell school—Willie Jury, Harris Willson. Washington school—Frank Guerra, Emilio Gagliardo. Hawthorne school—Mario and Frank Duino, first; George Straight, second. Grant school—Louis Arnone, first; Denward and Fred Davis, second. Horace Mann school—Albert Bachlen and George Bliss, first; Vivian Thornton, Thelma Lanz, Alves Davis, Ruby Wilbers, Thelma McGary and Carol Ames, second. Longfellow school—Byron and Thelma Hunt, first; Walter Dooley, Emile Rieck and Cecil Morehead, second. Lincoln school—Ray Nicholas, Jack Gilleran. Awards were all made by Assistant Horticultural Commissioner Ernest L. Conant.

No story of this 1917 garden activity would be complete without special mention of Rev. J. H.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Wythe, who, during the entire period was deeply interested in the movement and who aided its success in every way, not only because of his government appointment on this commission but because of his love of gardens. During 1918 Prof. Joseph E. Hancock was given the chairmanship of war garden activities by C. C. Moore, chairman of the state council of defense. Prof. Hancock had an extensive campaign planned when the armistice removed the pressing necessity for increased food production.

It was a great campaign! It was everybody's campaign—and everybody worked! What a joy it was to know that while we made wildernesses of back yards and vacant corner lots "blossom like the rose" we were helping to feed the men who held the line in the smoke and battle overseas. It was grubbing—not glory—but patriotism grew in every garden.

SECOND LOAN CAMPAIGN

By September, 1917, the actualities of war had put a feeling of restriction around big American hearts. Flanders Fields were crimsoned with a stain redder than the crushed poppies. The constant roll of the guns shook the world. Troop trains filled with our own khaki-clad boys rolled across the country. Good-byes were said with the tears choked back and the heartaches camouflaged with smiles. There were accusations of sedition in high places. Colonel Roosevelt, in Kansas City, was urging haste and denouncing La Follette, all pacifists and the country's unpreparedness with scorching philippics. Everywhere there was talk of only "six months more fighting weather" and hope expressed that it might all be over before winter.

September 25, Lieutenant J. A. Crozin and Sergeant A. D. MacKenzie of the Canadian contingent known as "Toban's Tigers," came to tell us of the horrors and atrocities overseas. None who saw and heard him will ever forget MacKenzie, who had suffered almost complete loss of his sight, but whose heart still beat true for the cause of liberty and justice. We were slow to believe stories of atrocities until witnesses like Sergeant MacKenzie came—straight from the grime and smoke and horror of the front.

These British recruiting officers gave a demonstration of the gas mask and the use of the triangle bandage at Jay McCabe's. By every possible method they appealed to us to help save the children and we heard and understood. Then came the call for the second liberty loan.

Wednesday, September 26, 1917, San Jose bade good-bye to Companies B and M, California volunteers, trained at Fort Mason, who passed through on their way to "somewhere in France." That same day J. D. Kuster, W. S. Clayton, V. J. LaMotte, Victor Palmer and Dr. W. C. Bailey went to San Francisco to consult with the general executive committee. Friday the local meeting was held to arrange for the opening of the loan campaign October 1. The committee personnel

remained the same as in the first loan, John D. Kuster, chairman, and Dr. W. C. Bailey secretary.

At this time President Wilson, in his farewell to Henry Frank Bouillon, a member of the French cabinet, who was in Washington on official business, spoke the words that became the keynote of second liberty loan endeavor. "To the last man, to the last dollar, the whole force of the United States is at your service." With that idea in mind the committee commenced their second monumental task.

The city was divided into four districts, each with well defined street boundaries, and a competent executive head named for each district. Joseph M. Parker was made chairman of ward number 1; Arthur M. Free, ward number 2; A. L. Hubbard, ward number 3, and H. A. Harms, ward number 4. Each chairman appointed a working committee of from 50 to 100 in his district with captains and lieutenants so as to quickly organize effective work.

Camp lists filled the papers,—camp lists that later tragically changed to casualties. Governor William D. Stephens issued a proclamation in which he said: "At this solemn moment I call upon the people of California in all public gatherings and assemblies to renew in their hearts their pledge of patriotic devotion to our country and flag."

John K. Lynch, governor of the Federal Reserve bank, asked the co-operation of all mayors and executive heads.

At this time the Eighth regiment, comprising over a thousand men, Colonel George M. Weeks commanding, arrived at Camp Fremont after a two months' trip from the Philippine islands. The famous California grizzlies were forming and camped at Tanforan, prominent among them being Major Robert L. Bentley, Captain Cedric R. Richmond, Captain Ellsworth E. Chase and Lieutenant Wilmer Gross. The cross above the hallowed grave of Lieutenant Wilmer Gross "somewhere in France" casts its shadow on the hearts of the home folk for the continuance of whose liberty he made the supreme sacrifice.

Sunday, September 30, 1917, the Argall Brothers quartet made their last appearance as a singing group at the Methodist church. Charles was to leave for France in a few days. Heart-breaking days were to intervene before San Joseans listened again to the voices of these brothers in the songs we had learned to love.

Joseph M. Parker's committee didn't waste any time. They met Sunday at the Vendome hotel and for each of the six precincts in the first ward a chairman and his aides were named. Precinct No. 1 Henry Ayer, chairman; William Watson, Joseph Hartman, William L. Geoffroy, W. P. Curry and Dr. A. A. Cavagnara.

Precinct No. 2 Joseph Magistretti, chairman; D. M. Denegri, J. Caillean, Eugene Pezolo, F. W. Hogan. Precinct 3—John V. Slavich, chairman; A. P. Lepesh, August P. Minjoulet, Gus Wendt,

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

N. A. Pellerano. Precinct 4—J. J. McLaurin, chairman; Matt Glennon, W. P. Isham, A. R. Kennedy. Precinct 5—W. L. Atkinson, chairman; Dan J. Flannery, George H. Anderson, George McDonald, J. R. Koehler, James Gillon, A. N. Losse. Precinct 6—Alexander Sheriffs, chairman; Harry Morris, J. F. O'Keefe, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Fred Keller, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. J. J. Conniff, Mrs. Baggott.

Other war leaders hastened to perfect their working force. Free learned that Al Hubbard was coming over in his ward and appropriating some of the best workers. Hubbard made approaches to Billy Prussia, who was counted on by Free as a soliciting prize winner. That would never do. Free called a meeting at the chamber of commerce. Hubbard called a meeting at the same time and place! They compromised! It was the best compromise in the world. They simply agreed to combine forces and fight side by side to a victorious finish with the following committeemen:

Free's workers—S. W. Waterhouse, James Finley, C. A. Hall, Walter Lillieck, Juanita Halscy, Jennie Sheriffs, R. R. Syer, E. M. Rosenthal, S. Trapani, Jose Levy, Alexander Hart, Joe Millard, Bert Gassett, Judge P. F. Gosbey, Elmer E. Chase, Tom Bodley, Fannie Morrison, Mrs. C. A. Wayland, Dr. William Simpson, Dr. J. J. Miller, Gus Lion, Frank O'Connell, Alfred Madsen, Karl Stull, Mrs. Fosgate, Dr. David A. Beattie, Tom Watson, Mrs. T. L. Blanchard, Walter Chrisman, L. Maggini, Sam E. Smith, Samuel Tompkins, R. C. McComish, Captain Bailey, Captain Campbell, Mrs. Mae Fahl, Mrs. Henry Lion, Mrs. S. Ogier, Robert Borchers, A. C. Kuhus, Ralph Lowe.

That aggregation doesn't sound as if Arthur Free needed to be stingy with Al Hubbard! But Hubbard had some first lieutenants of his very own before that compromise, although conspiracy is evidenced by some of the names appearing on both lists. Hubbard claimed Karl Stull (Karl was in demand), Charles R. Parkinson, E. P. Lion, Sanford Bacon, W. L. Prussia, (Billy was a bone of contention, too), Alexander Hart (that's two for him), Jay McCabe (everybody claimed Jay), Charles M. O'Brien, J. H. Levy (another claim-jump here), Joseph DuBrutz, Clove Pomeroy, Valentine Koch, Walter Trinkler, Harrison P. Smith, J. W. Williams, William Roschken.

In ward 4 H. A. Harms, chairman, put his sign and seal on the following gentlemanly solicitors, each to name other able assistants: C. W. Davison, Judge Urban A. Sonthheimer, E. P. Bonar, J. B. Chiappe, F. A. Gunn, J. M. McKiernan, C. H. James, Mrs. D. H. Roberts.

Word came that on the following Friday, October 5, more than 700 Liberty Boys would pass through San Jose on their way to Camp Lewis. Those boys had a grand reception. Citizens, Red Cross workers, everyone united to honor them. The reception and supper given them in St. James street next to the Park, followed the city's goodbye to 126 of the local boys, who left that day for army camps.

October 6, John D. Kuster received a telegram from Mrs. E. R. Brainard, chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan committee for California, asking that women be appointed for county work. Mrs. C. A. Wayland was given the honor of the first appointment as chairman and immediately began to perfect an organization. The women entered into the campaign with as much fervor as the men.

Judge William A. Beasley headed the speakers' committee and secured Charles K. Field, editor of Sunset Magazine, who addressed an immense audience in the First Baptist church the next Sunday evening.

Other speakers who gave their services during the campaign under Judge Beasley's direction were J. S. Williams, Dr. J. W. Dinsmore, Arthur Free, Victor LaMotte, Senator Herbert H. Jones, A. C. Kuhn, Fred L. Thomas, M. E. Griffiths, Victor Palmer, F. M. Coleman and Senator Frank H. Benson.

On October 8 a telegram from W. G. McAdoo reached Joseph M. Parker, president of the chamber of commerce. "I am counting upon San Jose," ran the message, "to overscribe its allotment to the second liberty loan, and know that the patriotism of your citizens can be relied upon to achieve the desired result. The failure of one liberty loan would be worse than a defeat upon the battlefield. America can never permit such a defeat."

On October 9 the liberty loan committee met and Chairman Kuster called for greater effort. "We are all busy now," he said, "but let's get busier, double our exertions and clean this thing up inside of ten days."

Mrs. Charles C. Wayland's committee of women was co-operating with the men's liberty loan committee and the women's council of defense.

H. W. McComas was made chairman of the four minute men. Arthur M. Free, Senator Jones and Grant Bennett, Dr. James B. Bullitt was added to the general executive committee and was to spend all his time visiting the various localities throughout the county to assist the committees with his energy and enthusiasm for the patriotic purpose of the loan. Frank Hoyt was to attend the showing of slides at the theatres. Parkinson and Sheriffs were to arrange for a gigantic school parade. F. J. McHenry was made responsible for the appearance on hotel menu cards of liberty loan "reminders." He is the man to blame for "Have you bought a Rand?" getting mixed up with the roast beef and mashed potatoes. He stirred up many a sleeping conscience and disturbed placid indigestions!

About this time we began to hear of "the contemptible little army." Anti-loan plotters were at work. Pro-German propagandists were bending all their energies to defeat the loan. The President issued a proclamation making October 24 Liberty day, and asking that the result of the loan campaign be "so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

When the middle of October passed with only \$500,000 out of the quota of \$3,000,000 raised in the county, a mass meeting was called at the Victory theatre. Hon. C. C. Moore, president P. P. I. E. and Warren Gregory, a San Francisco lawyer, made eloquent appeals particularly to the farmers, stating that Santa Clara county was not coming up to the expectations founded on its agricultural wealth. "Isn't there a dence of a lot of theoretical patriotism here?" asked one speaker. "Isn't there a large number of men who have sacrificed nothing whatever of their convenience for their country in its struggle? They say the farmers are holding back. Lord love 'em! The government is going to get this money. If they don't get it through loans they will tax you for it. Birds that can sing and won't sing ought to be made to sing!"

That address made many "backward farmers" sing to the tune of things, but a greater volume of subscriptions began to come in. A clearing house for the bonds was opened in room 711, across the hall from headquarters in Richmond's office, with Mrs. Amanda Miller and Edith Graham in charge.

Friday, October 19, San Jose saw a wonderfully inspiring parade of school children. More than 5000 were in line with banners and flags, drum corps and bands. The parade, fifteen blocks long, was led by City Manager Reed and Charles Parkinson, head of the committee.

The grammar schools, the high school student body, hundreds of Normal students and even the "little tots" were in that parade. The Agnew state band swelled the chorus of music. Effective banners appeared at intervals. One proud little boy's banner proclaimed, "My daddy has done his share. Has yours? The colors of all nations blended with the Stars and Stripes and were prophetic of the years to come—the years of the new brotherhood for which we were fighting.

Much of the success of the inspiring parade was due to the efforts of Dr. M. E. Dailey, Agnes B. Howe and Alexander Sherriß's.

Many things beside spectacular parades were helping the liberty loan committee obtain their quota. Letters were coming to the home folks from absent boys, boys in faraway places. Neil H. Petre, with the Stanford Ambulance unit, wrote from Albania. The world seemed to have lost its geographical divisions. Americans were everywhere and they had to be taken care of. We hurried a bit with that loan.

The president's proclamation had designated October 24 as Liberty day and Joseph M. Parker, Chas. R. Parkinson, Henry Ayer and Joseph T. Brooks went to Camp Fremont to confer with Captains Smiley, Keck and Creed about having the troops take part in the day's demonstration.

Dr. James B. Ballitt, J. S. Williams and Victor Palmer did valiant liberty loan work among the Japanese and Portuguese residents of the county

and found them possessed of a fine spirit of patriotism and eager to cooperate.

"Billy" Emerson, San Jose's veteran Newsie was a live bond solicitor. He talked bonds to the newsboys until they were all interested. Just as soon as "Billy" got a prospective buyer he marched him over to the First National bank, where W. S. Clayton completed the financial arrangements. The First National stood firmly back of these boys. No matter what kind of terms had to be made they were satisfactory to the big bank. The "newsies" got their bonds and Uncle Sam found he had an able ally in "Billy" Emerson.

Clayton was bond booster and bond backer. During the campaign he and Fred L. Thomas "put over" a street carnival of their own. Thomas did the "speeding" and Clayton sold the bonds. Wherever they appeared they gained applause and bond subscribers.

The churches devoted October 21 to rousing enthusiasm for the campaign. The slogan of the day was "Keep faith with the Soldiers." One appealing minister pictured the Christ as "standing in the smoke of the greatest and most terrific battle in the life of the world and asking that the red lust of murder be wiped out forever!"

Wednesday, October 24, news came of a victorious smash by the French. The German line north of the Aisne was broken and the foe routed at Chavignon. In Flanders both the British and French were holding the Ypres gains. It began to look like business and the slight encouragement gave new impetus to the liberty loan.

On October 22, six batteries of the Grizzlies' Field Artillery passed through on their way to "somewhere" and we waved a last goodbye.

Then came Liberty Day with its jostling crowds filling the streets while there passed such a spectacular parade numbering more than 15,000 persons, as had never before thrilled the hearts of San Joseans. The Eighth regiment came from Camp Fremont with over 600 seasoned troopers. There were seven bands, including the Eighth Regiment band, beside numerous drum corps, Catholic schools, Notre Dame, grammar and high and normal schools, Santa Clara university and the College of the Pacific; fraternal and civic organizations,—all classes and creeds were in the line of march. To be exact there were no classes or creeds there were just patriotic Americans, from the grand marshal at the head to the small boy on a dilapidated bicycle bringing up the rear. Police Chief Black led the parade with Manager Reed grand marshal and Sheriff Arthur B. Langford chief aid. Members of the Liberty Loan committee acted as the grand marshal's staff. In St. James Park, following the parade, refreshments were served to the Eighth Regiment after which Arthur M. Fies electrified the immense gathering with his eloquent patriotism.

Deputy District Attorney M. E. Griffith addressed the crowd from an auto near the park, again from the steps of the Garden City bank and a third time at the corner of St. James and First

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

streets.

The men who gave their time and energy to make this parade an unforgettable event were Joseph M. Parker, committee chairman, Charles E. Parkinson, John D. Kuster, A. E. Holmes, Thomas H. Reed, Karl Stull, Howell D. Melvin, Dr. W. C. Bailey, Joseph T. Brooks, Henry M. Ayer, Arthur B. Langford.

The practical result of that Liberty Day demonstration was \$1,581,750 subscribed to bonds.

Two days more—and a final tremendous effort! San Jose had it to do—San Jose would not fail! Dr. W. C. Bailey had a wonderful idea. No one had thought of the Boy Scouts. Late Thursday afternoon Dr. Bailey communicated with P. E. McLain, Scout Master, asking that 100 Boy Scouts meet the committee at 6:15 at the Montgomery hotel. Every boy was there! That was some supper! Bailey, Kuster, Reed, Clayton, Bullitt, Richmond and McLain all addressed the boys and asked their help for the last two days of the campaign. Scouts know how to yell. They greeted each speaker in a way that was new to him—very complimentary but disconcerting. They cheered E. N. Richmond as the "Prince King." They gave cheers for the "boy grown tall" individually and collectively and threw in a number of wild yells for good measure. The committee "chipped in" on the spot and bought a bond for the Scouts. The Scouts were enlisted—full of patriotism and "pep."

Portable booths, constructed under the direction of Karl Stull sprung up like mushrooms over night. Friday morning two Red Cross nurses and two business men were on duty in each booth. The Boy Scouts were everywhere. When a man or woman appeared without a Liberty Loan button a small police khaki clad boy asked "where's your button?" They added something potent about the appeal of those clean American boys. They added thousands of dollars to the list of subscriptions. Wild enthusiasm broke up all the committeemen's dignity when Boy Scout Joe Carter reported at headquarters a subscription of \$50,000 which he had secured from Pyle & Sons cannery. One small Boy Scout and a \$30,000 subscription! It was a big day! Saturday night the records showed over \$37,000 in subscriptions credited to the Boy Scouts and returns incomplete.

The second Liberty Loan campaign ended Saturday night, October 27, with a subscription of \$3,346,200. When the books closed the following Wednesday the total amount subscribed was \$3,365,100—another overscription! Of this amount \$63,000 was secured by the Woman's committee. The Liberty Loan committee, by Chairman John Kuster and Dr. W. C. Bailey, secretary, in a grateful letter of thanks voiced their appreciation of the enthusiastic interest in the campaign taken by all those who were called upon to help.

This letter of appreciation was in part as follows:

"The cheers of 1300 homesick Santa Clara county boys are heard across the Atlantic and from

every training camp, grateful that patriotism, duty and personal sacrifice are appreciated and manifested in a substantial way by those left at home.

For all this and more, believing that these examples of loyalty inspire every heart with a greater love for country, a greater devotion to duty and a solemn pledge of personal sacrifice until the end, we are profoundly grateful."

Liberty Loan committee, by

John D. Kuster, Chairman,

W. C. Bailey, Secretary.

San Jose's number of subscribers in this second loan was 1,722. County subscribers, 3250, making a total of 7972, an increase of 970 over the first loan. San Jose's subscription was \$2,305,650. The county total \$1,059,459, making a total of \$3,365,100. The average subscription per capita for the city was \$188. For the county, \$326, with an average of \$422. In this loan seven and two-fifths of the population subscribed a slight increase over the percentage of those subscribing to the first loan.

SECOND Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

National War Work councils were abounded! They were strong on recommendations, receiving encouragement, doubtless, from the overwhelming response to every call. On November 9, 1917, the National War Work council of the Y. M. C. A., recommended the raising of a fund of \$35,000,000 to serve not only the men of the United States army and navy, but the soldiers of the allies and all prisoners of war, throughout the war zones. Everywhere one heard hearty endorsements of the practical work of the "Y." T. A. Wright wrote from Camp Lewis to his friend, Ray McMahon, saying in part: "Summing up the whole thing you might say that the Y. M. C. A., is to the boys here as sugar is to your coffee!"

On Saturday, November 9, 1917, 50 representative business men sat down to luncheon in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to talk over the big call and formulate plans for the local campaign. Senator Herbert C. Jones outlined the plan and suggested that gifts be measured "only by the ability to give," since the Y. M. C. A., was doing a wonderful work for "these boys of ours." Judge W. A. Beasley spoke of the thousands of letters written on red triangle stationery that were coming to the home folks—evidence of the far-reaching influence of the association. "If we want to keep the home ties from breaking," said the judge, "we want to keep the home fires burning in the hearts of the boys and that is what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for them." Other speakers told of the fund being endorsed by General Pershing and President Wilson, who were asking each one to "help the 'Y' help your boy."

The campaign was scheduled for the week of November 11 to 19 with a local quota of \$25,000. That sounded tremendous, especially with so many other calls being made. Christmas cheer for the boys was taking lots of ready cash. The Elks were preparing their empty stocking fund entertainment because with so many daddies in the trenches

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

there were going to be lots of pitifully empty stockings. The Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. drive, were programmed. San Joseans had become so used to that little word "campaign" that they could spell it backward. We were in the war "to the last man and the last dollar" and this appeal, voiced by an old mother when she said to a Y. M. C. A. secretary, "take care of my boy—he's all I've got," found something warmly human stirring the heartstrings. "God bless 'em," said a bereft father in speaking of the "Y" workers, "they're the fathers of thousands of boys!"

Sunday, November 11, 1917, was Y. M. C. A. day in the churches of the county and early Monday morning 20 teams of purposeful business men opened the big drive. One generous hearted man of affairs thought he started the ball rolling with a subscription of \$500 but a little stenographer was ahead of him with her proportionate gift of \$5. For the first hour the registering thermometer just kept jumping—jumping steadily toward the \$25,000. There were two subscriptions of \$1000 each; 12 of \$500 each and 25 of \$100 each; but it was the "mites" that brought up the total.

At the daily luncheons reports encouraged the workers. On Thursday during a particularly thrilling speech a little boy, a cripple, slipped in and listened to the eloquent appeal. After the meeting closed he went quietly to George Wilson, secretary, and asked timidly if "a little bit would help?" He gave his bit—50 cents in nickles and pennies—and limped away with a happy smile on his thin little face. That stenographer's first \$5 and the little cripple's 50 cents were pure gold!

The high school boys' committee were enthusiastic workers. They subscribed \$970 in \$10 gifts that were to be "earned and given." Nine San Jose girls made "earn and give" pledges of \$10 each. These girls were Malva Beatty, Grace Limerick, Julia Holdredge, Hazel Dickinson, Georgine Pink, Beth Crummev, Lilah Seeley and Lola Burdick. The children in the kindergarten wanted to help and a special fund took care of their pennies and dimes.

Small wonder that the schools were interested with 45 high school boys in service and more than 3000 gone from the county. Leland Prussia and Laurene Jackson left November 16 to join the naval reserve, having qualified as wireless telegraphers. With a blue star shining in the window of a lonely home for each departed lad, fathers and mothers remembered to be thankful that there were "Y" huts everywhere. The red triangle marked a hut at the foot of Mount Shasta, where the Apostle Paul preached the gospel to Alexandria and there was the same kind of hut and the same insignia at Camp Fremont. Remembrance of what it all stood for—clean manhood—rolled up the subscriptions and sent the thermometer nearer the top.

Two things happened simultaneously. The Hoover dress made its initial appearance and the Western Pacific railroad struck a "bumper" at Willow Glen! We accepted the dress—but abso-

lutely refused the railroad!

Half the county quota was raised by Saturday night, November 17—and only two more days to finish the campaign! Could we do it? Those two days were a time of strenuous house-to-house canvassing. "Y" campaigners had addressed every San Jose church congregation on Sunday, and the people were well prepared to meet the last appeal. On the evening of November 20 Senator Herbert C. Jones announced to 150 wildly enthusiastic campaigners gathered at the Y. M. C. A. building, that San Jose was "over the top," having raised not only the quota of \$25,000 but \$5000 more! It was a memorable occasion and the joy in each tired committeeman's heart found voice in the eloquence of Arthur M. Free, R. H. Gosson, Senator Frank H. Benson and others. Much had been asked—and much generously given—that the home ties might not be broken or the light of the home fires die in the hearts of our boys.

During the great world war, for the first time in the history of the Y. M. C. A. organization, their forces were augmented and their work given the real touch of home atmosphere by women. The "Y" selected patriotically unselfish women for overseas service where the light of a woman's smile and the inspiration of a real American woman's presence did more to keep the home fires burning in the soldier-hearts than anything else could do. For this service the local Y. M. C. A. selected Miss Ona M. Rounds, who was the only woman "Y" worker to go overseas from this county. Miss Rounds entered the service in October, 1918.

More than 350 committeemen helped to carry the second "Y" drive to successful completion. These men constituted more than 20 teams, of which the following is a partial list: Team 1—Dr. E. H. Wagner, captain; D. J. Denhart, G. W. Curry, Dr. Newhall, Dale Holland. Team 2—H. A. Blanchard, captain; J. W. Nixon, Rev. C. Irons, E. W. Jack, C. H. Waterman. Team 3—Judge F. B. Brown, captain; A. C. Darby, Louis Oneal, C. L. Snyder, A. D. Campbell. Team 4—Geo. D. Gilman, captain; L. D. Belmont, J. R. Crossly, L. P. Edwards, Warren Reilly. Team 5—A. S. Bacon, captain; D. C. Crummev, Rev. E. A. King, M. A. Boulware, W. E. Hazeltine. Team 6—A. M. Free, captain; Louis Campiglia, Floyd Stull, Mr. Chapman, Frazier Reed. Team 7—Faber Johnston, captain; Dr. C. M. Richards, E. A. Wilcox, Dr. S. B. Vandalsem, R. J. Glendenning, Harry Smith. Team 8—L. M. Fehren, captain; Judge W. A. Beasley, A. L. Hubbard, Arthur Holmes, J. W. Grimes. Team 9—J. E. Hancock, captain; A. G. Wilkins, Alex Murgotten, J. V. Bailey. Team 10—Alexander Sherriffs, captain; Judge P. F. Gosbey, Dan Flannery, W. L. Prussia, J. S. Williams. Team 11—Victor Challen, captain; W. L. Atkinson, W. J. Lean, H. P. Kessler, DeWitt Rucker. Team 12—H. L. Austin, captain; J. E. Hoblit, Frank Howarth, G. W. Borchers, Mrs. Dastel. Team 13—A. B. Langford, captain; Dr. L. T. Smith, Irving J. Lee, Jos. Napoli. Team 14—J. T.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Brooks, captain; Joe M. Parker, Howell Melvin, Team 15—Chester Herold, captain; Henry Garcia, Ray Rugg, Frank Townner, Dr. H. S. Chandler.

WOMEN'S MOBILIZED ARMY

In every time of stress and trouble since the world began, women have been looked to for sympathy, for the comfort of broken hearts and the binding up of grievous wounds. There her service ended. The great world war changed the character of her ministry. She was asked for more than sympathy. She answered the call for practical, efficient service,—answered it fully and unmistakably. Neglecting none of the old duties she assumed heavier burdens and carried them with squared shoulders and well poised head. Losing no tenderness she developed business efficiency, and rare capability for organization. It can be said to the credit of the women of Santa Clara county and of San Jose particularly, that their comprehensive organization for war work preceded that of the men.

The Women's Mobilized Army proved its ability as a power for accomplishment through campaign after campaign for war funds and strenuous bond drives. Many do not know that the organization was really the outgrowth of the December, 1917, Y. W. C. A. campaign for \$16,000. When that call came there seemed no way to meet it. The demand looked like a deluge about to break, over boasted feminine patriotism and completely engulf it! Women of ability and proven qualities necessary to "put things over" met and talked it over. Mrs. Thomas H. Reed brought the story of the Berkeley women's mobilized army, and on that plan the local organization was finally perfected. Mrs. L. T. Smith outlined an arrangement of school districts and outside towns and listed the names of San Jose women who never failed in any emergency. The plan was a tremendous one. It couldn't be made effective for the Y. W. C. A. drive, but plans for this county work formed the basis of the organization. Then came the day when a morning paper announced that "the women of the county were to mobilize" and—they did! This call came from the Santa Clara County Council of Defense, of which Mrs. S. W. Gilchrist was chairman. November 19, 1917, became a memorable day. Hundreds of loyal women heard the call and Schofield hall at the Y. W. C. A. was crowded to the doors with those eager for service. Among them were a few who visioned what it all meant, and these women Mrs. Gilchrist called upon to lead in whatever tasks awaited.

Mrs. L. T. Smith became colonel of the Women's Mobilized Army for Santa Clara county, and Mrs. D. A. Beattie shouldered a lieutenant colonel's responsibility for the city of San Jose. Eleven other workers were appointed to lead the activities in the various districts of the county. Those appointed were Mrs. W. B. Allen, Palo Alto; Mrs. S. L. Berry, Mountain View; Mrs. James Glendenning, Santa Clara; Mrs. A. A. Halsey, Cupertino; Mrs. George Parso, Campbell; Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson, Saratoga; Mrs. Z. L. Riggs, Los

Gatos; Mrs. O. H. Barnhart, Morgan Hill; Mrs. W. B. Holsclaw, Gilroy; Mrs. J. P. Shamba, Evergreen, and Miss Nellie Evans, Milpitas.

This permanent organization effected for the period of the war, included beside the colonel and twelve lieutenant-colonels, a major for each school district. Each major appointed captains and under each captain were several lieutenants. The cities, divided according to precincts, were given a captain for each precinct and a lieutenant for each block. To the lieutenants fell the task of house-to-house canvassing. In San Jose the majors named by Mrs. D. A. Beattie were Mrs. P. F. Gosbey, Mrs. N. H. Booker, Mrs. J. J. Byl, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. F. A. VonDorsten, Mrs. C. C. Little, Miss Wehner, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. Willys Clayton, Mrs. A. B. Brown, Mrs. George B. Seely, Mrs. Charles Parkinson and Mrs. S. D. Farrington.

This magnificent organization, perfected in a short time, numbered 1400 women banded together to answer with unselfish service every appeal made to them. They were valiant soldiers in the cause of humanity in a world upheaval that broke hearts and devastated homes.

From that day in November, 1917, through the long months of war, this Women's Mobilized Army fought shoulder to shoulder with the Men's War Work Council and their efforts were untiring in answering every call for service. Many of the members of the War Work Council unhesitatingly gave to the Women's Army the laurels of victory in strenuous campaigns. They faltered before no personal sacrifice, they shirked no duty. Their slogan was "Service First" and their badges of red, white and blue covered intensely loyal hearts.

Nine tremendous war activities called for the best endeavor. The December, 1917, Red Cross membership drive was the Mobilized Army's initial service. Mrs. A. A. Fowler was chairman of this activity.

The second campaign came in 1918, when they helped to carry out the successful Thrift and War Savings Stamp drive under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. M. Eley.

The third Liberty Loan, April, 1918, proved the quality of women's service under the guidance of Mrs. C. A. Wayland, chairman. The Red Cross campaign in May, 1918, War Savings Stamp drive in June, 1918, and the registration of all children under six years of age, also in June, were directed by members of the Women's Army. In October, 1918, came the Fourth Liberty Loan, and no one will ever forget the Volunteer Day preceding it on September 7. On this day members of the Women's Mobilized Army served in the regular polling places throughout the county, more than 850 volunteering for this work in San Jose. The result of efficient organization became apparent when a "check up" of the day's returns showed that about 65 per cent. of Santa Clara county's quota had been volunteered in one day. The United War Work campaign in November, 1918, and the Liberty Loan drive closed the book of the Women's Mobilized

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Army history—a history of accomplishment briefly sketched. No tabulation of campaign returns or bare record of work done can ever tell the story in its entirety. The members of this army made every sacrifice, some of them even the sacrifice of health itself in the patriotic endeavor to leave nothing undone that would speed the coming of the day when peace should dawn on a war-torn world and their own return to them again.

Through the heat of summer and the rains of winter these loyal women tramped from house to house as the path of duty led. Frequently many visits were made to the same house. They were not doing this thing for themselves. They were accredited agents of the government and dared not fail. At first they met frequent opposition, but in the end their quiet patient persistence won. They endured hardships and accepted rebuffs, they worked and planned and sacrificed and did it over and over in the light of the courage that women know.

These women selling bonds and thrift stamps, asking subscriptions to every war activity, taking a census, distributing window cards and flags and food pledges, holding quiet conferences or arousing lagging enthusiasm by great mass meetings,—these women gave to their country a service that can never be measured or adequately told. The army of uncomplaining women who tramped from house to house, always with a smile, deserve all the medals and decorations for valor within the gift of a beneficent government to bestow! They fought with the boys for every trench and field and hamlet—fought with clear heads and hearts tender with the tears that fell into them from eyes that bravely refused to let tears fall. They were the tireless soldiers who fought the war 3000 miles from the front—and won it!

Among the thousands of appealing incidents during the work of the Women's Army are two particularly worthy of special mention. In San Jose precinct number 10, Mrs. E. H. Baker made no changes in the personnel of her workers during the entire war period. The faithful coterie of women who worked in every campaign were: Mrs. E. H. Baker, Mrs. L. L. Lamar, Mrs. C. E. Parsons, Miss M. Blomdahl, Mrs. C. O. Neale and Mrs. E. Perkins.

The other instance of valiant service is that of Mrs. J. M. Church Walker, in charge of a mountain district above Los Gatos. This little woman having no other way to accomplish her work, walked every step of the necessary 16 miles to organize her district! The women whose district included large foreign speaking population, found evening and Sunday work obligatory—but none of them faltered.

Soldiers—every one of them! And soldier-led by Mrs. L. T. Smith and Mrs. D. A. Beattie—led not only from victory in war work activities but led into new ways of better human understanding and a sisterhood that crowns the days of peace with a new beauty. The power of Women's Mobilized Army reaches into the distance, envisioning

against the tarnished background of war, a future bright with mutual helpfulness.

Y. W. C. A. DRIVE

During the latter part of the memorial year, 1917, San Jose emulated Jehu of ancient Biblical fame and "drove furiously!" Life was one grand succession of "drives." The days were aflutter with checks and jingling of coin of the realm, generously donated to keep the home fires burning and light the best substitutes for them across the sea. The first week in December the National War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association issued a call for \$4,000,000 for the purpose of establishing social and rest centers for heroic nurses at the front, one such center to be located near each base hospital. The fund also provided for bettering the conditions surrounding cantonments and the munition factories employing women. Santa Clara county's quota was \$16,000.

This call found a sympathetic response in the hearts of San Jose's women. They visioned the actualities and knew the need—a real woman-need—of a place to rest, a place to be by one's self sometimes; but could they raise \$16,000 after all the calls that had been made? The movement was sponsored by competent women: Mrs. Charles B. Blaney, Mrs. Peter J. Dunne, Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. J. O. Hayes, Mrs. Thomas H. Reed, Mrs. S. W. Gilchrist, Mrs. S. W. Waterhouse, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. Fremont Older and Miss Ethel Clayton. It was a big proposition—and there was no county organization. Patriotic women were appealed to, among them Mrs. L. T. Smith and Mrs. D. A. Beattie, who received appointments from Mrs. S. W. Gilchrist of the Council of National Defense to handle the campaign. Mrs. Smith supervised the entire county work and Mrs. Beattie led the city teams.

At a Y. W. C. A. luncheon, December 4, 1917, Mrs. Charles B. Hare, president of the board of directors, introduced Mrs. R. S. M. Emerich, a missionary, recently returned from the fighting front in Turkey. Mrs. Emerich graphically portrayed conditions surrounding the women who were risking their lives at the front, making an appeal that stirred every heart and registered determination in every face. The next day Mrs. Beattie followed this appeal by saying to the workers, "there are 20,000 nurses ready for service at the front. Are we going to let them give out for lack of a place to rest? Are we going to let them be sent back unable to stand the terrible strain simply because we don't like to raise the money to take care of them?" That question was answered within ten days.

At this December 5th meeting, Mrs. L. T. Smith made her appointments for the county, and Mrs. D. A. Beattie named the following team captains for the work in San Jose: Mrs. Robert Syer, Miss Maud Blackford, Mrs. Peter Dunne, Miss Bertha Fair, Mrs. C. C. Little, Mrs. Stephen Maynard. Each captain selected 10 to 12 women for patriotic service.

Two days before the campaign opened the first

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

donation was made. A young woman walked into the Y. W. C. A. office and gave the secretary \$10 with the remark that she didn't have to be solicited—she "wanted to help." The day after that one of the "Y" members was out in her back yard when a little old neighbor lady leaned over the fence and handed her a worn \$1 bill. "This is my own money," she said with a flush in her dear old face. "It was given to me for Christmas—but I want it to go to help the brave women who are caring for our boys at the front!"

The real work of the drive started the morning of December 5 and from the first minute there was the keenest rivalry between the "teams." Towns in the county vied with each other in the race to be first over the top. The big thermometer on the Bank of San Jose building marked a rapid increase in "temperature" from day to day. Workers met each other at the "Y" for luncheon and the reports inspired to renewed endeavor. Almost every day the business girls' team, under the leadership of Miss Bertha Fair, was near the top and these girls only had their noon hour and the evenings in which to gather subscriptions.

Mrs. L. T. Smith "stumped" the county, explaining the reasons for the call and rousing every outside town to a fervor of patriotic endeavor. Gifts ranged all the way from a penny to \$500, but most of the contributions were small. It was not a "Y. W. C. A. campaign." It was the work of the United States and the particular business of every woman within reach of their sisters' call. Responses were freely made—with rare exceptions. One worker gasped for breath when an irate individual told her that if she would stay at home and save her energy and her gasoline and stop annoying people that she would save so much she wouldn't need to "ask folks for money!"

Another son of Uncle Sam just wholeheartedly "cussed" everything connected with the government—but made a generous donation in appreciation of the solicitor's "oratory."

San Jose responded as San Jose always does—with an oversubscription. Not only San Jose but the county. On the night of December 5, Scofield hall at the Y. W. C. A. rang with cheers and echoed with songs that greeted the final returns. County reports were as enthusiastically received as the city ones. Altogether we had reached the quota with \$4,000 to spare! If you think women can't cheer you should have heard the noise as that record of \$20,000 was announced. Then, when it was all over, Mrs. L. T. Smith confessed that when the call first came she feared the quota would not be met. Some said far-seeing business men had been of the same opinion. Patriotism, not the tinsel variety, but patriotism backed up with good hard shoulder to shoulder team work had "put it across."

In the final checking up Mrs. Stephen Maynard's team won first place with subscriptions totaling \$2386.75. Bertha Fair's business girls' team came second with \$1,693. Mrs. Charles Little's team scored third place with \$1,278.35, and

Mrs. Peter Dunne's workers turned in the sum of \$1,118.00.

Mrs. Charles B. Hare and Mrs. D. A. Beattie expressed deep appreciation of the efficient assistance given during the campaign by Miss Ada B. Billman, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Shearer, the "house mother" and Caroline Underwood. The local association, backed by every patriotic citizen of Santa Clara county, had helped to put the "Blue Triangle" beside the Red Triangle and the Red Cross on every field of battle and in every army camp. It helped to secure to our women overseas and all women giving their service in making munitions to feed the guns, a bit of home and a place in which to rest.

During the summer of 1918 the local Y. W. C. A. made a gift beyond price to the cause of suffering humanity when Miss Mary Helen Post offered herself through the association for overseas service. She is conducting a hostess house at Bordeaux, France, and has been the comfort, help and inspiration of all who have met her in the home atmosphere she has created in a far land, under the insignia of the Blue Triangle.

K. OF C. DRIVE

The Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. received appointments at the same time from President Wilson to raise funds for supplying the special needs of the soldiers. The big task before these organizations was to assist in keeping up the morale of the men by supplying places for rest and recreation. The Knights of Columbus undertook to raise \$5,000,000 for the entire country, San Jose's share of the war camp fund being \$10,000. The call came early in December, 1917, but very graciously the local K. of C. postponed their campaign, once for the Y. M. C. A., and again for the Y. W. C. A. drive.

The beneficent purpose of this war fund was not only to help the United States men in camp and field, but to give assistance to the soldiers of the allies, with whom our boys would soon be fighting shoulder to shoulder. It was to be a fund for all, a work for all, regardless of creed or fraternal affiliation. This Catholic hospitality and helpfulness was to be just that—Catholic in every sense. Although the original plan included the navy as well as the army, permission for the erection of recreation centers on the Atlantic and Pacific sea boards was not received until the fall of 1917.

Early in December, 1917, plans for the coming campaign were discussed at a luncheon held at the Vendome hotel, at which time Rev. Edward J. Hanna, the guest of honor, expressed his pleasure in the co-operation of different organizations.

"For the first time in its history," said Bishop Hanna, "the country has placed the moral and physical welfare of its soldiers in the hands of the religious men of the nation. The best way to make good soldiers is to educate men to high ideals.

"Patriotism is best served," he said, "by those who realize that there is a God of nations and that the eternal things are the things of value in the world."

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Rev. Father Gleason told of the needs of the boys and predicted that the Y. M. C. A., and the K. of C., would find plenty of work to do before the final dawn of peace. He described the recent opening of the K. of C. hall at Camp Fremont with more than 1700 soldiers present to voice their appreciation of the offered recreational and educational features. Father O'Connell of St. Patrick's told of a visit to Camp Fremont and expressed in no uncertain terms his enthusiasm for the type of men in the United States army.

The drive, scheduled originally for December 19, opened at that time in the residential districts only, the business district not to be canvassed until after Christmas. Charles M. O'Brien led the K. of C. forces as chairman of an able and interested committee consisting of J. E. Brooke, D. M. Burnett, Jay McCabe, F. G. Canelo, F. J. Somers, Robert Benson, W. F. Benson, J. S. Williams, John J. Jones, Dr. B. L. Wise, Frank Martin, F. J. Reidy, R. Bressani, N. A. Pellerano, M. E. Griffith and D. J. Flannery. Peter Dunne was assigned to the Alameda; Joseph A. Bihn and James Hancock led the campaigners in the Willows; J. S. Cunan, E. S. San Jose, Joseph Solari and C. O. Wendt were committeemen to cover "the city."

Christmas time, several other drives in progress—and \$10,000 to raise! That meant \$1000 every day for ten days! There wasn't a question of failure. The Knights of Columbus had it to do and they did it splendidly, patriotically. Every bank in the county contributed. Protestants seemed to vie with Catholics in giving. We were learning the larger brotherhood and really forming the more intimate acquaintance with this organization which not many outside its membership had understood. The tremendous vaudeville show for the Camp Fremont boys had just been given by the Knights of Columbus and stimulated interest in the drive. Then the war fund received a Christmas gift from Manager James Beatty of the Liberty theater. This gift was 2000 theater tickets to be sold for the benefit of the campaign.

The day after Christmas the drive began in earnest. The workers grouped themselves into teams of three men each and each carried out their campaign program in record time before the Christmas spirit had evaporated. In order to gain greatest efficiency, lines of business were segregated, each division being canvassed by a certain team. Judge W. A. Beasley, C. C. Coolidge and John J. Jones called upon all the attorneys. Doctors and dentists received visits from Drs. Philip Wise, Arthur T. McGinty and Dr. Murray. John E. Brooke, J. R. Ryland and David Burnett visited all fruit canners.

Frank J. Somers, Will Prussia and F. J. McHenry claimed the territory on the east side of First street from Santa Clara. The west side of the street was canvassed by F. G. Canelo, Jay McCabe and Henry Hoff. Santa Clara street was assigned to Charles L. Barrington, P. J. Foley and H. J. Dougherty. Second street between San Antonio and San Fernando was claimed by Joe Solari,

Frank Reidy and W. J. Benson. John S. Williams, N. A. Pellerano and Richard Bressani covered Market street.

Contributions were willing and generous. Many sacrificed to give who knew of the good work being done and done quietly by the Knights of Columbus. One woman sent \$2 with a note telling the committee that she had a brother at the front and she wanted him to have "K. of C. care." Many did not wait to be solicited. They cut the coupons from the paper and mailed their subscriptions. One teacher (retired) whose means are known to be very small, sent a note with \$10. She had been "staying awake nights thinking of the boys over there" and wanted to "help the K. of C. help those boys."

Friday, December 28, there remained \$4000 to raise and two days in which to raise it. Many boys belonging to companies B and M were home for the holidays and the sight of their uniforms sent San Jose dollars rolling committeeward.

Daily luncheons with encouraging reports spurred to greater endeavor and on Monday, December 30, when Chairman Charles M. O'Brien announced that the quota had been reached with a generous margin there was a burst of enthusiasm. This K. of C. drive was a quietly earnest one and unique in achievement owing to the repeated campaigns, postponements and the holiday season. The patriotic Knights remembered through it all that the soldier can't stop after his second or third fight and that there could be no lessening of the efforts at home to back him up. Led by Charles M. O'Brien's efficiency the local Knights of Columbus made an enviable record of achievement. Their successful war fund campaign assured to thousands of homesick lads the cheering words over thousands of K. of C. shelters "Everybody Welcome!" That "Everybody" meant everything—and unto the uppermost. It meant physical and spiritual needs supplied without "money and without price." It meant that for all time the world would know that Catholicism and patriotism and brotherly kindness were interwoven as the colors of the flag.

This gift of \$10,000 to the war fund did not end the local offer of Catholic helpfulness. Father Walsh and Father Cox of Santa Clara College followed the flag overseas to lovingly minister to the men of every nation in every need. Father T. C. O'Connell, pastor of St. Patrick's church, spent more than a year on the fighting front, offering his earnest chaplaincy with all its wealth of brotherhood in the service of the boys—our boys—under the cross-emblazoned banner of patriotic Catholicism open seasons of "Everybody Welcome."

CHRISTMAS CHEER

Christmas 1917! The first Christmas when the blue stars shown darkly in the white light of the Great Star! The first lonely Christmas without the boys! The only cheer possible at home was the cheer we might send to follow our hearts that were away in camps and cantonments or overseas. The first idea of Christmas Cheer came to Eleanor

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

A. Brown and she talked it over with five other San Jose girls: Marion Goldsmith, Marion Cassin, Maude Thomas, Evelyn Johnson and Luita Arnold. It was one of those wonderful ideas that grow and grow into something beautiful. There was no need of newspaper publicity—wherever a heart beat true with tenderness and there was the pulse of patriotism or Christmas spirit the idea of "Cheer for the boys" took root and developed instantaneously.

At the Chamber of Commerce on November 1, 1917, there was a meeting. Eleanor Brown and her five girl friends met with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and the Woman's Club and other organizations to make plans and perfect some kind of working committee. J. J. McDonald was made chairman and Luita Arnold secretary. Others present were Mrs. Charles Osenbaugh, Brownie Schillingsburg, Mrs. W. B. Irish, Mrs. Arthur Langford, Mrs. Claude Winans, Dr. M. E. Dailey, Charles R. Parkinson, W. T. Rambo and Joseph T. Brooks. There was no difficulty in ascertaining the object of that meeting. The intention was just to lovingly send to each boy in trench or camp, a Christmas remembrance "from the folks at home." Committee leaders were quickly selected. Finance, Eleanor Brown; publicity, Mrs. A. B. Langford; to secure the names of the boys, Mrs. W. B. Irish; supplies, Mrs. Claude A. Winans; box packing committee, Mrs. N. J. Gray. Later Mrs. F. J. Loel, Mrs. S. L. Cunningham, Mrs. W. M. Beggs, Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Judge W. A. Beasley and Jay McCabe were added to the general committee. More and more were added until San Jose simply became a committee of the whole to see to it that not one boy from home—wherever he might be in the wide, wide world, was forgotten!

Mrs. Claude A. Winans shared her committee-ship with Mrs. Bert Goldsmith, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. D. L. Smith and Mrs. A. D. Grant. That gave the Woman's club a place of prominence in the supply department and the club recognized its Christmas honors by offering to pack the boxes.

The matter of getting the names of the boys was a difficult task. Judge Beasley and Miss Stella Huntington was added to the committee headed by Mrs. Irish. For a time it seemed that no adequate list could be secured. Even the state of California could not furnish such a list. Boys from here had enlisted everywhere. They were widely scattered. Appeals were made in every way and gradually the Christmas list lengthened and Miss Huntington was kept busy cataloging them.

Mrs. W. B. Hobson, secretary of the San Jose branch of the Needlework guild came forward with an offer of the guild's gifts that had been collected during more than two months. City Manager Thomas H. Reed wrote a Christmas greeting and a copy of it accompanied each box.

Jay McCabe and J. J. McDonald started a campaign for 500 pounds of stuffed prunes and

that 500 became 700. Attractive boxes placed in the Hotels Montgomery, St. James and Vendome, in each of the six city banks and in Jay McCabe's store, each with a picture of a soldier and a Christmas tree on one side and a sailor and a Christmas tree on the other, mutely but eloquently invited contributions toward "Cheer."

At the high school there was another little box into which the coins fell with a happy clink. Everybody wanted to help. The Silver Links club of the Y. W. C. A. offered to crack all the nuts for stuffing the prunes. E. E. Chase offered the use of his packing house for the preparation of the delectable goodies. A. L. Hubbard brought four Christmas trees down from the Santa Cruz mountains to decorate the street corners as reminders to every passerby that the Christmas Cheer campaign was on!

Books couldn't go into those boxes but stories could. So under the direction of Mrs. W. B. Irish continued stories from the magazines were selected and bound. There was to be a Tag Day and the Boy Scouts and normal school girls all offered to help with this. The Scouts planned to "tag" the automobiles while a committee of 40 girls "tagged" the people. More than 10,000 tags were printed and donated by Mrs. Mac Wright and the American Can company gave all the tin "money boxes" into which the coins fairly jumped on Tag Day—Saturday, November 10, 1917. This day, under the direction of Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Brownie Schillingsburg captained the blue team, Luita Arnold led the red team and Frank McLain marshalled the forces of the Boy Scouts under a white banner. Lieutenants were Maude Thomas, Mary Goldsmith and Marion Cassin. Forty normal school girls and 20 Boy Scouts accomplished wonders! All day the coins jingled into the containers with a silvery promise of cheer! All day responses were more than willing. It was almost Christmas and hearts at home were lonely—and very tender. When night came and the tired "taggers" counted the money there was \$1175.89. What did being tired matter? Think how many Christmas boxes that money made possible! That very day the packing had commenced and love was in every touch, folded in every paper wrapping and tied closely in each dainty red ribbon.

Volunteers were called for and on the morning of November 16, 1917, 45 women armed with big aprons, fruit knives and unlimited energy gathered around the long tables at the Golden Gate Packing company's plant and began the stuffing of 700 pounds of prunes! This work under Mrs. Claude Winans' direction progressed rapidly—and stickily! As fast as the pound cartons were filled they were packed for delivery to the Woman's club where the Christmas cheer boxes were prepared for shipment.

The original plan called for 500 boxes. There at least 900 altogether! They went to every state in the union, 150 to France and 25 boxes to Honolulu. In addition to the boxes about 300 pounds of candy was sent to the boys whose names arrived

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

late. The 50 women who did the packing watched the last tin-lined box tied on December 1 and only they knew how much beside the gifts and "good cheer" was tucked away under each cover that a kindly little Boy Scout fastened securely as his labor of love for the big brother" somewhere. There were raisins, nuts, candy, stuffed prunes, gum, a songbook, cakes, socks, toilet articles, local papers, Jack Graham's Songs "We'll Fight for Yankee Doodle" and "Where the Cherry Blossoms Bloom," stories and the city's Christmas greeting. There were many things you couldn't see. These seven-pound boxes were boxes of love and cartoons of longing. They held pride—and prayers.

The first thing to catch the recipient's attention would be the city's greeting. Its warm-heartedness must have seemed like a handclasp across the distance—the handclasp of a friend!

"San Jose bids her soldier boys, wherever they may be, a Merry Christmas. We would like to have you think of San Jose not as a collection of houses and stores, a mere hive of busy people, but as a living personality whose heart warms to you who have left home to defend our beloved country in this time of danger. We would convey to you a bright reflection of our Christmas cheer. We miss you from our firesides and amid the rejoicing of the holiday season we are at once sad and proud that you are absent. We call upon you the blessing of Him in whose name the Christmas feast is spread. Christ was born to bring peace and goodwill unto all the world. You have given yourselves to the same cause; for peace and good will cannot thrive in the same world with Kaiserism. As on Christmas day your thoughts turn lovingly toward home, our hearts' best wishes go forth to you. Thomas H. Reed, City Manager of San Jose."

It is small wonder that there were many more boxes than originally planned. One day a letter reached the committee—a letter that went straight to tender hearts with its appeal.

"Dear Friend:—I wonder if our boy's name could be included in your list for a Christmas box? He volunteered the week after the war broke out. We hope our boy will not be overlooked as we are too poor to send anything ourselves. William was attending high school and we had great hopes of some day having his assistance to carry us along through life. He was just 21 when he enlisted. I cannot say at this time just where he is located. His grandfather fought in the civil War and when war was declared William wanted to follow his grandfather's example. As I have stated before we can do very little toward sending him a Christmas gift, but I can bake and send him a piece of mother's cake. Will you please let me know if you can include my boy with the rest of the San Jose boys?"

Bless the dear mother's heart! William had a beautiful box—lovelier because it was all sprinkled with tears. William belonged to us, too. He was the son of every member of that big

hearted committee.

That Christmas Cheer idea that started in the heart of Eleanor Brown grew till it reached all through the army and navy and found every lonely home-town boy even if the only address to start with was "God's Crusader—Somewhere!"

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

In preparation for the Third Liberty Loan Governor Lynch of the 18th Federal reserve district called a meeting at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco of the active workers in all the western states. The committee from San Jose consisted of J. D. Kuster, W. S. Clayton, Victor LaMotte, A. B. Post, W. C. Bailey, John Brooke. Mr. Lynch asked each group to nominate its own chairman to be confirmed by Secretary McAdoo and Dr. W. C. Bailey was made chairman for Santa Clara county as John D. Kuster declined to serve again. Returning home the committee started active work for the 3rd Liberty Loan campaign. By this time it had become apparent that loan drives were liable to continue and so at the first meeting early in February at lunch at O'Brien's about twenty men being present and it was unanimously decided that a permanent organization should be formed to continue during the war. It was a memorable meeting for its deliberations brought into being the Santa Clara County War Work Council with an organization that reached into every city and hamlet and farthest school district in the county. The citizens of Campbell under J. C. Ainsley had already perfected a working organization modeled after the women's mobilized army and this plan became the outline which was followed and developed into the War Work Council. Dr. Jas. B. Bullitt helped materially in gathering together the leaders in the county districts and the organization perfected for the Third Liberty Loan later became the Santa Clara County War Work Council and was made permanent at a luncheon at the Montgomery Hotel with Dr. W. C. Bailey, chairman and A. D. Curtner, secretary. No mere recital of results tell the story of the tremendous effort put into the preliminary organization campaign. The chart gotten out by the Third Liberty Loan committee served as a model for many other county and state organizations and those returning from Washington, D. C. told of seeing this plan on the walls of secretary McAdoo's office.

Dr. Bullitt, Judge P. E. Coshey, Joe Brooks of the chamber of commerce, a chorus of normal school girls 40-voices-strong, and numbers of patriotic citizens carried out an educational campaign that covered the county. No meeting ended in discouragement or giving up. Districts were visited and revisited until the proper spirit of enthusiasm awakened every loyal citizen of Santa Clara county to the needs of permanent organization.

War Work Council headquarters opened February 8, 1918, at 53 South First street. From that day until the end of the war that stairway in the Pomeroy block was the proudest pathway in town! It thrilled with the honor of upholding the men

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

and women who walked up and down with the purposeful patriotism that "put things over" for Santa Clara county!

On February 10 came the news of the first San Jose soldier wounded in the fighting overseas. This man, Frank Chaves, member of the infantry, was a brother of George Chaves, the aviator, who was a survivor of the *Tuscania*. The war cloud that had hung far in the east began to lower over the valley. An educational campaign instigated by the War Work Council started on Sunday, March 17, 1918, when more than 3000 men and women listened to the thrilling but quietly told story of Sergeant "Doc" Wells who had been the first British Columbia man to enlist for overseas service. No one privileged to hear him during the 18 meetings he addressed in one week, will ever forget the earnest Ypres soldier hero who had suffered the amputation of an arm without the use of an anesthetic while a prisoner in a German camp, and who treasured as a priceless possession the little medal given him by a Belgian Sister of Mercy.

Sergeant Wells brought the war home to us with a sense of reality and responsibility that gripped hearts and steadied determination. Part of the preliminary educational Liberty Loan work consisted of securing war pledges of the whatever kind. Every member of the War Work Council took such a pledge. Howell D. Melvin visited all lodges and fraternal organizations and found men everywhere ready and willing to pledge themselves to "the last man and the last dollar." Melvin secured these patriotic pledges with the able assistance of Joseph Hancock, Judge P. F. Gosbey, S. G. Tompkins, Arthur M. Free and Alexander Sherriffs, speakers of powerful conviction.

Daniel J. Flannery's speakers' committee consisted of the indefatigable Dan, chairman; A. V. Shubert, Victor Challen, Arthur Curtner and Judge Urban A. Southeimer. This committee had a large and never ending responsibility and carried it creditably to the end of the war. We listened with thrills of horror to returned soldiers; we cheered patriotic utterances to the echo; we laughed when laughter was due; we melted to tears during recitals of the suffering of women and children overseas. Speaker followed speaker, entertainers were always eagerly willing to help every cause—and few of us knew that the swaying of our impulses and emotions happened to be under the domination of Dan Flannery's tireless speakers' committee. They were very responsible for our civic tears and cheers—and loosened purse strings.

H. W. McComas, chairman of the Four Minute Men, marshalled his force of 25 able speakers early in the educational campaign. He cornered Santa Clara county's eloquence and profited for the country in patriotism!

The Women's Mobilized Army with its powerful working organization of more than 1400 under Colonel Mrs. L. T. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Mrs.

D. A. Beattie, and Liberty Loan Chairman Mrs. C. A. Wayland, combined with the War Work Council. On March 25, 1918, the 195 officers and directors of the two organizations met at the chamber of commerce, to perfect plans for the Third Loan campaign. High school students and teachers to the number of 400 volunteered for "whatever" service. The teachers not only volunteered—they signed a pledge consecrating themselves to the service of their country. The Boy Scouts enlisted for every duty from running errands to selling bonds.

Sunday morning, March 24, 1918, the completed chart of the War Work Council covered a full page in a local paper. On another page we read the news that Paris was under fire by long-range guns! The thunder of those guns shook our sympathetic nation to its foundation.

Then Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wooley of Hollywood avenue received the message of their son, Fred's, death in an army camp at Philadelphia. Fred, who so gallantly went away with his comrades in the Stanford Second Hospital Unit! A blue star in a San Jose home turned to gold! The sacrifice should not be in vain. The county slogan "First to Organize" was followed by the Bond Slogan "First Over the Top!"

Another war hero, blind Signaler Tom Skewhill, spoke at the chamber of commerce luncheon Thursday, March 28 just three days before Easter. Men and women who heard him and looked into those sightless eyes went very quietly about the business of gathering the 3000 calla lilies for the great Camp Fremont Easter cross that beautifully pointed the way for the hundreds of soldier lads gathered about it on Sunday, March 31, 1918.

At the Home of Benevolence they dedicated a service flag with eight stars. Each star stood for a boy who had once belonged to the Home and who still "belonged" by right of the sturdy manhood now offered to his country. These boys were Arthur Mathews, James Bell, Lyons Marsh, Everett Low, Merle Bently, Roy Stark, Roy Kitching and Paul Mitchell.

On April 5, 1918, the entire county waited in readiness for the third loan campaign—ready even to a card system catalogue devised by Under Sheriff Louis Simonsen and kept strictly "to date."

Saturday, April 6, 1918, designated "Liberty Day" opened the third liberty loan drive with one of the grandest educational military demonstrations at Luna park that was ever staged in Santa Clara county. Opened by a big down town parade with four uniformed companies in line, the spectacle comprised drills, bayonet charges, an exhibition of trench warfare and a very realistic soldier city of tents. As a result of the military demonstration and a luncheon addressed by the Anzac hero, Tom Skewhill, almost \$1,000,000 of Santa Clara county's quota of \$2,605,000 was raised during the day.

The committee in charge of admissions for the Luna Park spectacle was a "bank committee" consisting of George Campbell, cashier of the

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Security State bank, chairman; J. H. Russell, R. H. Pearce, D. S. Glendenning and C. A. Barone, Bank of Italy; A. D. Baker, W. E. Drew, First National bank; Waldo E. Lowe and M. B. Davis, Bank of San Jose; Lester Hyde and Percy Thompson, Garden City bank; Harold Ahlman and George Pierson, Security State bank. Red Cross arrangements made by Secretary R. T. Rambo had one very popular "number." Ice cream and cake—real home-made cake—was served to all the soldiers taking part in the demonstration. This practical service was "all in the day's work" for 20 uniformed women of the National Defenders' league.

The following morning, April 7, 1918, all the military equipment had marched away on the stalwart backs of the Camp Fremont soldiers, but San Joseans found front door reminders that the Boy Scouts never slept. Swung from every doornob a liberty bell proclaimed its message, asking us to "ring it again!" The bells prepared by the Camp Fire Girls of the Y. W. C. A., directed by Jessie Bachelor, were distributed by 75 scouts, under the direction of Frank McLain, scoutmaster. East San Jose Scouts followed the leadership of Ed Wilson. Father Heneghan of St. Patrick's church marshalled 30 of them and the Burbank Scouts claimed Mr. Nash for their guide. These loyal Boy Scouts distributed the programs at Luna park; distributed all the liberty loan posters and tirelessly ran errands for the council headquarters through the entire campaign.

Monday, April 8, 1918, the women's mobilized army met at the high school and the war work council committees at headquarters. Final instructions were given and at 10 o'clock the "house to house" canvass began. There were to be honor flags for full quotas; a blue star added for every 100 per cent oversubscription. Saratoga claimed two blue stars on the first morning with a 200 per cent oversubscription!

A huge chart, erected on the First National bank marked with soldier figures each advance on the "home lines." Returns flashed on a screen over headquarters, returns interspersed with pictures. Mr. Claytor of the P. G. & E. company gladly did the electrical work and all materials were patriotically donated.

Foreign societies went to work with a right good will, liberty loan committees being appointed by the French, Italian, Slavonian, Japanese and Australian organizations. The Slavonian-American Benevolent society made a notably early investment in bonds. Booths, appropriately decorated sprung up on the street corners. They were in charge of prominent lawyers under the leadership of Brooks Tompkins and volunteer nurses led by Mrs. Bert Bacon. Tompkins' "legal" bond sellers who became "curb brokers" for Uncle Sam were Fred Estes, John J. Jones, Leland Walker, Faber Johnston and R. J. Glendenning. Mrs. Bacon's volunteer brigade of nurses and others consisted of May Atkinson, Miss Z. V. Jacobson, Louise Groth, Grace Tomlinson, Lou Lewis, Maud Cushman, May De Villa, Marie Carlson, Bessie

Davis, Mary Hughes, Mrs. W. E. Albee, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Hilda Berg, Adele Braeker, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Dave Walsh, Grace Foote, Elizabeth Saery, Elizabeth Devitt, Mary Knoepple, Mrs. Castle and Miss E. Blais. More than \$2500 worth of bonds were bought at these street booths during the week's campaign.

Tuesday, April 9, 1918, was a great day! The War Work council proved that its organization covered a heart—and "Bill" Farnum came to town! The council evidenced its humanity by sending flowers to blind Signaler Tom Skeyhill, who was ill in a San Francisco hospital. Hidden in the flowers the soldier found a message from San Jose that warm-heartedly promised remembering care. He had roused us by his message. We touched him deeply by ours.

"Bill" Farnum came as per schedule to speak in the interest of the bonds—but he didn't bring his voice! He had worn it out and came to us at the Liberty theater with only the ghost of a whisper—but it carried far. Long before the hour of "Bill's" arrival the theater was overflowing and Market street crowded from curb to curb. Sand piles having to do with street construction offered points of vantage. Fortunate was the individual who found a foothold ankle-deep in sand and caught a glimpse of virile Bill Farnum and heard the ghost of his voice. That whisper sold bonds in five figures.

The burden of the campaign fell to the lot of ten committeemen under the Liberty loan leaders. These committeemen were John D. Crumme, Alexander Sherriffs, Arthur D. Curtner, Louis Campiglia, Henry M. Ayer, Charles M. O'Brien, Charles R. Parkinson, Elton R. Shaw, E. N. Richmond, Alexander Hart, Walter G. Mathewson, Howell D. Melvin. Under these leaders every man and woman listed by the W. W. C. and the women's army mobilized for service. Henry Hirsch became special inspector of the San Jose district to see that plans were effectively carried out.

There were divisions and subdivisions. Elton R. Shaw's committee handled all railroad employees. Walter G. Mathewson acted as chairman of 138 men co-operating with the labor unions. Shop windows did their bit with posters and clever patriotic displays. Pomeroy Brothers donated the use of their big window which was decorated by the San Jose Paint & Paper company. The outstanding features of this bond-selling window were the poster "Fight or Buy Bonds" and a big picture of George Washington. On this window the "honor lists" were posted and every day the lists grew longer as more and more San Joseans hastened to be "among those present."

Not every one purchased bonds voluntarily. Everywhere workers met concrete evidences of insidious German propaganda. These evidences became alarmingly frequent. The list of those refusing to buy bonds increased to such an extent that the Santa Clara County War Work council investigating and educational committee, with John D. Kuster chairman, came into the campaign.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Other members of this organization perfected for a peculiarly difficult task were J. W. Grinaes, Albert Kayser, V. H. Wylie, A. A. Halsey, A. M. Free, F. J. McHenry, Fred L. Fehren, A. G. Du Brutz, Judge P. F. Gosbey, Samuel G. Tompkins and Herbert C. Jones.

These men did not shirk their unwelcome task. They made over 900 investigations in the spirit of true Americanism going about the business of "slacker hunting" quietly and efficiently and with due consideration for those who had either to establish the fact of an "alibi" or prove their willingness to do it. This educational committee proved the worth of rational methods as contrasted with methods of violence. By the card system used at W. W. C. headquarters the financial ability and the response of each man, woman and child to the country's need was on record. Those who failed in their patriotic duty found the avenue of escape cut off rather firmly by this far-reaching committee. Stinginess was uncovered; ugly instances of absolute disloyalty dragged into the light; German propaganda exploded; boasted anti-English and pro-German sentiments underwent at least surface changes; no one under suspicion escaped the investigatory ministrations of the Educational Committee. Its services in bond selling and in the increase of a more comprehensive patriotism were invaluable. Nothing "personal" ever entered into the committee's considerations. These earnest men were consciously wearing the invisible uniform of "Uncle Sam" and went about this business "under orders."

On April 16, 1918, the home town was electrified by the news that Lieutenant Douglas Campbell had won the French war cross for bringing down a German plane and capturing the pilot. Pride in this aviator's achievement may have speeded up the women's mobilized army, for on the next day it developed that "to date" they had turned in to the banks \$125,000 in bond subscriptions. Neither men or women campaigners reckoned the hours. They worked all day and as long as any one could be interviewed at night. Liberty loan headquarters hummed with industry. Volunteers, among them teachers from all the schools, under the capable and kindly direction of E. H. Foster compiled records and reports, answered constantly ringing telephone bells and did two or three different things effectively—and all at once! Just what Mr. Foster's office management meant to liberty loan headquarters during this and following campaigns will never be adequately told. His was a patriotic service that kept him ever lastingly on the job and prepared for each day's work with an energy and readiness that was a source of wonder and pride to his fellow workers.

As the country plunged more deeply into the responsibilities of war, the fires of patriotism flamed at the touch of pro-Germanism. Copies of a poster signed by the knights of liberty placarded shop windows one morning late in April. "Attention Americans!" ran the text of this surprising message. "As members of the knights of liberty

we are pledged to stamp out all disloyalty and pro-Germanism. As clear-headed Americans we decide on a course of action, whatever it may be, and carry it out in a determined manner. Our boys in the trenches in France or elsewhere are fighting for us here at home and it is our sacred duty to clear the lines in the rear of all dangerous elements and give our fighting boys a chance to win the war."

On the night of May 1, 1918, members of the knights of liberty of San Jose and Oakland, heads covered with black cowles, held a weird trial in the light of the automobile lamps at the intersection of the Penitencia and Piedmont roads. The following morning a San Josean, George Koetzer, alleged to have been guilty of unpatriotic utterances, was found tarred and feathered and chained to the cannon at the foot of the McKinley monument in St. James park.

By the president's proclamation, Friday, April 26, 1918, was to be Liberty day, but San Jose had previously named Wednesday, April 24, to mark the "high tide" of the campaign with the biggest and most novel parade ever seen in the county. Arthur D. Curtner, general chairman of the parade committee, ably assisted by Jack Shea and John D. Chace and others, worked firelessly and by the tremendous success of the undertaking proved the high order of his executive ability. One unusual thing about this great day was that while the stores closed the banks stayed open—for bond subscriptions. Looking forward to the parade, which was not to start until 5 o'clock gave added interest to the day and speeded endeavor all along the line. Street booths sold bonds and gave away music. In Mrs. Doerr's booth at First and Santa Clara streets a phonograph acted as a hat remover by its repeated strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." At First and San Fernando streets a piano on the sidewalk did its bit under the urging fingers of Tillie Brohaska, who played patriotic airs for hours to the accompaniment of Willie Petree's violin. Eyes lifted frequently toward the big chart with its soldier figures climbing close to the top. Ears strained to catch the expected "over the top" cheers from liberty loan headquarters. Shortly after noon the wonderful message came, the soldiers climbed to the top of the chart and the honor flag flew from its proud standard at First and Santa Clara streets!

At 5 o'clock, while an aeroplane circled above the city, throngs in the downtown streets witnessed the most thrilling parade in the county's history. Every town and hamlet was represented. Honored over all, closely following the flag their boys had followed, came 142 "war mothers." At the sight of these mothers' throats tightened queerly and hats came off. Tears that rose quickly had to be held in check to make room for the cheers!

At the head of the almost interminable line walked Mrs. S. E. Thompson of Sunnyvale, whose three sons were in the service. Mrs. Mollie Nees of Sunnyvale walked next with four service stars on her coat—four boys fighting for her—some-

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

where. Next came Mrs. Charles Frost of Edenvale with three sons in the army—the youngest one in France. War Work Council members walked and proved a gallant spirit. Autos were at their disposal but what man of them could ride when these mothers of brave men trudged along the street to show their patriotism?

Every organization had a representation—every nationality, every creed. Newsies led by a 10 year old bondholder added their picturesque dishevelment to the parade. Girls employees of the American Can company wore their overalls and carried a banner that proclaimed: "We put on pants to aid the boys in France. What have you done?" The Labor Unions' immense Liberty Bell float did not go out of existence with this parade. The Bell found its place on a down town corner with its American appeal to be rung again. Foreign faces in the line of march were many; but each foreign exterior covered a heart beating true for America. Floats entered by the Japanese and Chinese were unique and beautiful. Telephone girls came in for cheers. They had put \$7150 into Third Liberty Loan Bonds—and many of them working for only \$10 a week! Boy Scouts marched proudly. Scout Wayne Waddell had sold 10 bonds while acting as a messenger for the Red Line Messenger Co. Scout Henry Down received credit for selling 10 bonds and Scout James tied the score. It was a proud hour for these little soldiers who couldn't march away to battle when they received medals and kindly thanks for faithful service from Dr. W. C. Bailey War Work Council chairman, and Scoutmaster Frank McLain.

It was a great campaign that ended officially on May 4, 1918, with not only the full quota of bonds subscribed and the population requirements met, but an amount credited to Santa Clara County for more than \$800,000 above the allotment and 12,136 more investors than during the Second Loan. The most sanguine hopes that came into existence with the organization of the War Work Council in March, 1918, had been realized. Each member of the Council gave to the members of the Women's Mobilized Army the fullest credit for the splendid results. The women had worked shoulder to shoulder with the Council, sharing burdens and responsibilities—and honors. To the work of the Women's Army was credited 1353 subscriptions aggregating more than \$173,000.

During the strenuous campaign an advisory committee met every day at the War Work Council headquarters to "talk things over and devise ways and means." Of the following faithful members of this committee many gave at least fifty per cent of their time to the work and others, finding that business interfered with their patriotism simply gave up their business, devoting all their time and energy to the interests of "backing up the boys." Byron Millard, A. B. Post, Judge W. A. Beasley, Dr. James B. Bullitt, S. G. Tompkins, W. S. Clayton, W. E. Bauer, V. J. La Motte, Louis Campiglia, Arthur M. Free, H. L. Baggerly, Wilbur J. Edwards, E. K. Johnston, H. G. Cuyken-

dal, W. G. Alexander, Frank J. Somers, George N. Herbert, John D. Kuster and D. T. Bateman. Chairman of all districts committees were also ex-officio members of this advisory board.

Special committeemen who helped with everything relative to speakers, advertising, publicity, transportation, demonstrations and everything under the shining sun catalogued and uncatalogued who worked for sheer love of helping since their job didn't bring any glory, were Thomas H. Reed, Karl M. Stull, Victor Palmer, Alvin Long, Sheldon R. Wills, F. A. Nikirk, Frank L. Baker, D. J. Flannery, Victor Challen, Judge Urban A. Sontheimer, Arthur B. Langford, Brooks Tompkins, F. E. Chapin and Wilson E. Abbe.

The Third Liberty Loan passed into history. It marked not only the full subscription of the Bond quota for city and county but the remarkably efficient development and working out of the permanent War Work Council. "Drives" were no longer simple. To start a campaign and bring it to successful termination meant great responsibility and unceasing effort. The Santa Clara County War Work Council, under its Chairman and vice chairman, its committeemen and every enlisted man and woman worker, had solved the problem of how to carry a great undertaking to unqualified success.

FOURTH LOAN DRIVE

Undaunted by the unprecedented six-inch rain storm that caused a loss of millions of dollars, San Jose and Santa Clara county prepared for the fourth liberty loan drive in September, 1918. Working organizations were ready for a smashing victory and all plans for volunteer day practically complete when the "rains descended and the floods came" and washed away the prime crop. This disaster discovered the fact that the structure of local patriotism was not built on the sand. Loss left it unshaken. Suggestions of a reduced quota gained no popularity. The war work council and the women's mobilized army determined to go through to the last bond, crop or no crop. They remembered Belgium and Servia and refused to compromise responsibilities.

One or two changes altered the war work council chart. Dr. W. C. Bailey became chairman of the Santa Clara County War Work council; Joseph M. Parker, chairman of the Santa Clara County fourth liberty loan committee; Louis Campiglia, chairman San Jose War Work council; E. H. Foster, secretary; Arthur H. Curtner, treasurer; Dr. James B. Bullitt, statistician.

The campaign did not open officially until September 28, 1918, but long before the "big day" everyone was at work. A cause became necessary. Within two days the women's army completed it, giving not only names of adult residents of the city, but listing all children over 12 years of age. The 750 men of the war work council and the 1400 workers of the women's army comprised the Volunteer day force to take charge of the "voting booths" in every precinct and polling place throughout the county. Arthur Curtner gave a

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

"get-acquainted" dinner to all district leaders at the Montgomery hotel on the evening of September 20. Part of Joe Parker's speech made at that dinner should be a matter of history, particularly in the light of the handicaps suffered later by the valiant committeemen:

"This quota is a question of optimism and enthusiasm," said Parker. "It can and will be raised. It requires a strong will; it has to be done and the doing will be all the more wonderful in the face of the fact that Santa Clara county has just suffered a disaster."

On Saturday, September 21, under the leadership of H. W. McComas, chairman of the four-minute men, the campaign was opened in the theaters by Nicholas Bowden, John G. Jury and Judge Thomas R. Dougherty. "For your boy and my boy" became the campaign slogan and appealed to every theater audience through the voice of William E. Johnson. Students of Heald's Business college gave invaluable assistance to the loan by preliminary work in making triplicate copies of the entire census of San Jose and vicinity. This task they completed in one day.

Stickers appeared on windows and automobiles. Every street car had a banner. Literature reached every home. Papers carried pages of official government advertising. Window displays and posters that were marvels of artistry called for bond subscriptions. Never had there been such far-reaching publicity. Ignorance about the loan would be a poor excuse.

Who will ever forget the trophy train in charge of Cyrus Pierce that halted here Monday evening September 23, with its five cars of Pershing souvenirs of the first great battles in which America took part? Thousands visited the train and registered a determination to buy bonds. Later Arthur M. Free joined the official staff of the trophy train and almost wore out his voice by weeks of patriotic appeal for the country's support of "the boys." Henry Hirsch took charge of getting a volunteer brigade of autos for use on Volunteer day. Those offering this service were to call up Mrs. C. A. Wayland at the never-to-be-forgotten number "4810." Mrs. Wayland through all these strenuous times was always "on the job" and ready for any service.

"Blind Al Herr," newsboy, bought the first bond. On Monday morning of September 23, 1918, his cane thumped against the steps and guided him to liberty loan headquarters. Some throats choked a bit when "Blind Al" eagerly asked for a bond and held out that \$50 for some unseen hand to take. The loan slogan

"Buy Bonds, Buy Bonds.

For Your Boy and My Boy"

had appealed to "Al." He bought gladly for "your boy."

On Tuesday, September 24, Senator Frank H. Benson returned from France with a story of experience at Chateau Thierry that gave the home folks a keener realization of responsibility.

The camouflaged "tank," a reproduction of

those in use by the allied armies, made its appearance with Philip Morehead in charge and traveled its awkward way about the county with a realistic boost for bonds. More and more home ties reached to the "western front" with its littered battlefields. A letter came from Margaret Beattie on September 25—the first letter home since she left to do her bit in Red Cross work as laboratory assistant with army base hospital No. 50. That letter to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Beattie, just dated "Somewhere" was another strong tie.

At liberty loan headquarters scores of school teachers and others handled mail and circulars and worked the telephones in preparation for the drive. There will never be a fitting tribute paid the teachers for their loyal support of every war activity. Their's was no idle pledge. They bought bonds and gave generously to everything and as if that were not enough they forgot the meaning of "vacation." Weeks outside the school room meant only so much more time to give to war work. No history of any liberty loan drive would be complete without acknowledgment of the tremendous impetus given to patriotic endeavor by the loyalty and unselfish service of the teachers.

Volunteer day, September 27, 1918, will go down in history as one of the greatest days in the chronicles of the county. On that day, practically without any solicitation, the county subscribed \$3,258,650 to the fourth liberty loan bonds, \$1,701,250 of that amount belonged to San Jose. The honor flag offered for the largest number of subscriptions in a precinct in proportion to the population went to precinct No. 37 in charge of F. A. Van Dorsten, director, and Charles M. O'Brien, vice chairman. Out of 373 registered voters 62 per cent made bond subscriptions. This precinct at Wilson's garage, 299 South Fifteenth street, listed among its workers Joseph T. Brooks, Edward Jensen, Ben Brown, H. Trepfagen, Mrs. W. G. Alexander, May Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Miss Jones, Mrs. H. H. Madsen, Mrs. L. I. Edwards, Mrs. P. D. Daring, Mrs. C. B. Mason and Mrs. J. R. Bailey.

The honor flag for the largest amount of subscriptions totaling \$8,850, was proudly carried away by Granddale precinct No. 2 in charge of Alexander Sherriffs, vice chairman, and W. J. Leach, director. Other workers were W. B. Irish, Daisy Cozzens, Beta Angus, Hattie Prindiville, Mrs. R. H. Topham, Anna Mathews and Bessie Crowfoot.

All day the volunteer subscriptions poured in. D. M. Denegri did yeoman service among the Italian-speaking population, obtaining notable results from the employees of the Greco cannery. All canners and their hundreds of workers stood solidly behind the loan. The day had its lights and shadows. One small boy came proudly to "vote" for a \$50 bond, but withdrew his subscription when he learned that there were no more volunteer tags. Aw—what was the use if you couldn't wear a tag? Nothin' doing!

A very early morning bond buyer was Percy A. Merriam, chief electrician of the United States

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

army, retired, in charge of the local naval recruiting station. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wideman, 159 South Tenth street, visited a booth and announced that every member of the family had bought bonds. Then they remembered "Billy." He was sent for and they witnessed the "X" of his signature. Billy couldn't write for he was the family cat. Nevertheless "Billy's" bond subscription was accepted with cheers. The widow of a civil war veteran gladly voted all she could spare for bonds. She was "glad to loan the government" what she had saved from the pension paid to her for over 20 years.

The brightness of the day had a shadow in the sorrow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hill, 495 South Fifteenth street. The body of their son, Walter A. Hilden, arrived for burial, accompanied by a soldier comrade. Walter Hilden, a member of the fifth aerial squadron and one of the first San Jose boys to enlist, met death in a fall at Kelly field, Texas. He gave his life—we were only asked to buy bonds. A million and a half American boys were pushing back the Hun out of northern Belgium and France toward the Rhine. They were paying with their lives—our Volunteer day gave us the opportunity to pay with our dollars.

J. H. Levy, for years proprietor of the Model clothing store "volunteered" generously. His subscription of thousands of dollars was to be divided as gifts among relatives in the service of Old Glory.

Although the dream of raising the entire quota on volunteer day did not come true, yet the plan was a tremendous "boost" not only in subscriptions, but in starting the official campaign with enthusiasm.

On the morning of September 28, 1918, Joseph M. Parker and the combined war work council and women's army began the intensive drive to put San Jose and the county over the top and write the county's name once more high on the roll of honor. Liberty loan headquarters became the most important place in town. Things commenced to revolve around "Joe". He was the right man for the right place and demonstrated it every hour of the day in his handling of never-ending problems. Not once during the strenuous day did he or other members of the war work council fail to make it clear that without the volunteer workers and the members of the women's army they couldn't "put it across." Mrs. L. T. Smith not only headed the work for the county, but acted as an ably qualified member of the speakers' committee, tireless in her efforts to make clear explanations and obtain results. Mrs. Smith, D. A. Beattie, leader of the army for San Jose and Mrs. W. C. Wayland, liberty loan chairman for the drive, deserved the "*croix de guerre*" for meritorious service. Everybody worked.

William Halla covered Chinatown and found bond subscriptions piling up after the news came that young Sing Kee, son of Chung Kee, had been awarded the distinguished service cross. Sing Kee, the only Chinese soldier in company G, 306th in-

fantry, deserved that decoration and the *croix de guerre* that came to him later. He stood for 48 hours at an advance post with wireless apparatus sending messages back to his commander after the post had been abandoned by the entire company. Sing Kee fought in many battles and spent a month in the hospital at Tours following a severe experience with mustard gas during a Hun attack. A letter of congratulation went to Sing Kee from his fellow townsmen of the war work council. In sharp contrast with this heroism came the accusation of "slacker" against Gustave George Olson, who, after taking out his first citizenship papers, renounced all rights of citizenship, declaring himself a native of Sweden in order to be free of military obligation to his adopted country, even later repentance was poor reparation.

Day by day the bond figures mounted higher, but not rapidly enough. "mopping up" campaign began. The first week in October more than \$1,000,000 remained to be raised. A committee on theater subscriptions consisting of C. C. Pomeroy, I. Marcus, I. O. Trousdale and Mrs. Elmer Emerson, assisted by scores of society maids and matrons, raised \$19,000 in one evening. Over \$10,000 of this amount was raised at the Theater Jose. The speeches calling forth this subscription were made by E. H. DeSelms, Frank H. Benson, Judge F. B. Brown and J. W. Kramer.

Unquestionably the ruined prune crop delayed the loan. It became a sheer necessity for subscribers to resubscribe in order to make up for those who were unable to do what they had planned. Prunes—spoiled prunes were tainting the atmosphere. As they fermented strange things happened. At a ranch on the San Francisco road some chickens acted in a queer manner. When kept shut up and quite away from the discarded prunes they were all right. It developed that they were simply drunk on fermented prune juice. That same night, September 30, by order of the board of supervisors, 13 saloons sold their last bit of liquor and closed their doors. Then the city council authorized the city manager to sell the meteor and the bond drive went on.

The Japanese subscribed almost \$50,000 through M. Matsui and T. Kimura of the Japanese liberty loan committee. Howell D. Melvin and Elton R. Shaw handled this department of the drive.

Governor William D. Stephens spoke in the interest of the bonds at the Victory Theater on the evening of October 4, being introduced by Mr. Parker. The governor said that "no one could find any fault with Santa Clara county. No loss will hold her back, but she will go over the top in this time of the nation's need." The audience evidenced that same feeling by the applause that greeted Parker, Campiglia, Benson and Bailey when they took their places with the governor on the platform. They would "put it across."

The service flag dedicated at St. Joseph's on October 6, 1918, held almost one-third of the San Jose stars. About 1163 boys in service and 370 blue stars in the St. Joseph's flag!

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

On Saturday night, October 5, came the memorable result of Hun propaganda, the news of Germany's "peace offensive," well calculated to defeat the loan. Whistles blew and bells clanged and the hearts of the liberty loan workers missed several beats. It was insidious and unmeasurably hurtful—but failed of its purpose. Another serious handicicap faced the dauntless Chairman, Joe Parker. Influenza spread its banner of disease and death and began taking toll in army camps and at home. The closing days of the fourth liberty loan campaign were a fight—every step of the way.

How Joe Parker and the headquarters company loved to stop in the midst of the day's work and work to do some kindly thing! Karl Stull was an indefatigable worker, on his "special committee". When that committee had a rather difficult task to do (and usually their work didn't draw applause), they called on Karl. He was always "there" whether it was a bit of publicity to be handled or a banner to be made and hung high above the busy street. His fellow workers appreciated Karl and just before he entered on his "limited service" in the spruce forests of the north they presented him with a wrist watch as a token of that appreciation.

Toward the close of the time officially allotted for the loan came San Jose's zero hour. The city must go over behind the boys—forward to victory—but how? There was no disguising the anxiety at headquarters. Then John R. Chace offered his suggestion of a \$900,000 club. Each of the twelve war work council directors was to shoulder the responsibility of getting \$75,000 in subscriptions. Re-subscriptions were the only alternative. John Chace followed up his own plan. He and W. S. Clayton became a pair of swashbuckling piratical loan sharks. They obtained \$250,000 in bond subscriptions by their personal efforts and each won well merited gratitude and an honor flag from Chairman Parker.

A patriotic service beyond measure was Dan J. Flannery's management of Sapper John Moriarity's speaking campaign. Through Mr. Flannery's tireless efforts Moriarity's war message reached over 20,000 people in Santa Clara county with a direct result in bond subscriptions that could not be computed. It is easy to see how much Flannery's effort meant to the cause not only in this instance but during the entire period of the war as chairman of the speaker's committee.

San Jose merchants vied with each other in patriotic window displays. Stull & Soudiksen arranged a very realistic battle scene in the front line trenches with wire entanglements and fighting soldiers shown in detail. In another section of the window was shown a woman knitting for the soldiers. This firm took first prize for its window display at the time of the first Red Cross drive, when a striking representation of the poster "The Greatest Mother in the World" was realistically carried out with wax figures. The Baker drug store window held a trophy exhibit, with gas masks, fuses made from large shells and cases made

by French soldiers from brass shells. Canelo Brothers & Stackhouse gave an entire window for a liberty bond bridge which showed American soldiers crossing to Europe on the "Road to Victory." Frank E. Smith's window held a flag flown in Waltham, Massachusetts during the Civil war and a copper stew pan carried through the Revolutionary war by Robert Simms. This was the property of M. Enna Ringo, a San Jose school teacher. Bacon's window featured a helmet picked up on the battlefield by Bruce Bacon and also presented a representation of Bartholdi's statue of liberty. F. W. Gross & Son arranged a particularly attractive display of the national colors draped about a striking liberty loan poster. The First National bank not only took its full quota in bonds and held \$750,000 of the government's treasury certificates. W. S. Clayton, its president, put every ounce of enthusiasm and the last minute of time into the campaign and then caused the entire First National bank building to simply flower in flags of the allies and the Stars and Stripes! Hundreds of flags tossed their colors from every side of the big building that held the fourth liberty loan honor flag at the crest of the proudest flagstaff in town!

The situation in the city became exceedingly difficult. Influenza closed schools and churches. People stayed at home or went about necessary business safeguarded by masks. Putting through the loan in the face of the combined difficulties and discouragements was a phenomenal feat of patriotism. But put it through, Joe Parker did, with the never-failing shoulder-to-shoulder team work of the War Work council and the Women's army. Even the prune trees blossomed out of season as an omen for the superstitious!

On Saturday, October 19, 1918, bells, horns and whistles noisily announced victory. Joe Parker shook hands with everybody, turned a handspring on the roof of the First National bank, saluted Old Glory and the Honor Flag. Then he settled down with a very tired sigh behind the big bouquet of carnations presented to him by his "comrades in arms" at headquarters. Santa Clara county was credited with an oversubscription of \$826,650—an oversubscription obtained in the face of almost unbelievable difficulties and discouragements.

They talked it over. They remembered the day when they went to San Francisco to try for a reduced quota. It couldn't be reduced—but they were told to do the "best they could" in view of the county's great financial loss. If the quota could not be reached an explanatory statement would be issued by those in authority. The San Jose "boys" came home. But on the way they confided one to another that they could put it across with an oversubscription. They did! And the half of the story of brave endeavor, of their splendid spirit, of never giving, cannot be told. Joseph M. Parker's personality, his patriotism, his optimism, his kindly methods of handling "touchy problems," his unshaken belief in what would be the final answer to the nation's call, these things were deciding factors in the Fourth Liberty Loan

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

campaign.

Judge P. F. Gosbey of the Council of Defense made the following acknowledgment of Parker's able leadership: "I wish to express the appreciation of the Santa Clara county division of the Council of Defense for the excellent work done by J. M. Parker during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It was largely due to his efforts and to those of his able assistants that the campaign was carried through in this city and county to such great success. The result will always stand as a monument to Joseph M. Parker's ability and loyalty.

In the Fourth Loan San Jose had 20,075 subscribers. The total bond subscription was \$3,595,000, per capita average of \$179. For the county, subscribers 11,662, amount \$1,899,700 per capita \$163. City and county subscribers, 31,735; amount \$5,494,700, per capita \$173. In this loan 29 and two fifths of the population subscribed as against 19 per cent subscribing for the Third Loan.

The twelve vice chairmen charged with the responsibility of raising the last \$900,000 were Charles M. O'Brien, Alexander Hart, Fred Lawrence Foster, D. L. Smith, E. N. Richmond, A. O. Mathews, J. B. Clayton, Bert Shatteldahl, J. D. Crummev, Walter G. Mathewson, H. D. Melvin and Alexander Sherriffs.

"7-IN-1" DRIVE

While priest and protestant clergymen ministered to the men of all nationalities and creeds on the battlefields where all differences were forgotten in a common cause, in the homeland there developed a new bond of brotherhood. A splendid demonstration of this broader understanding was the "Seven in One" campaign in November, 1918, when seven great war work organizations united under one banner. Each planned a separate campaign, but following the President's suggestion, the "zero hour" was met at home as it was met overseas—all together.

Santa Clara county sounded an unanimous call for Arthur D. Curtner to be its drive leader. This intensely patriotic American was an outstanding figure because of his magnificent service in all war work undertaken by the community. Assisting committee represented each local organization.

Y. M. C. A., Herbert C. Jones; National Catholic War Council, including Knights of Columbus, M. E. Griffith; War Camp Community Service, E. N. Richmond, Y. W. C. A., Mrs. L. T. Smith; Jewish Welfare Board, U. S. army and navy, J. H. Levy; Salvation Army, J. M. Parker; American Library Association, Stella Huntington.

"Morale," said Napoleon "is to other factors in the war as three to one." Preserving the morale of the allied armies was the "reason for being" of these seven great organizations. They represented more than 15,000 uniformed workers; operated 3600 buildings; shipped 500 tons of supplies to "the boys" every week. Their weekly shipment of fifteen miles of film meant a soldier and sailor attendance at the movies of over 2,500,000 homesick, war-weary boys.

The mercy emblems of the "Big Seven" dotted every camp and cantonment and field of battle. They were not only behind the lines—they were at the front where the guns thundered and death reaped its bloody harvest. Morale? What horror upon horror it would have been without the light of the home fires that the war work organizations never allowed to die!

Early in November the mercy ship commanded by Arthur Curtner, set sail on the seven seas of patriotic endeavor. With that firm hand at the helm and a crew of purposeful men and women the emblazoned ship was sure of a full cargo and a safe return to the home harbor.

Every one hailed it and each hail meant an added board of dollars! Each member of a labor union promised a day's wages. Each employee in factory or shop gave a day's pay. The Grammar Schools organized as Victory Girls and Victory Boys with a Captain in each room. Alexander Sherriffs and Miss Nell O'Brien led the school campaign. High School and college forces combined as the "Students' Goal" under Joseph E. Hancock's leadership and County Superintendent D. T. Bateman planned and worked and helped to heap up the dollars for the comfort of the boys.

Genevieve Eble of the Washington school was the first Victory Girl to sign a \$5 Earn-and-Give pledge. A like pledge gave Henry Bell of the Jefferson school the honor of leading the Victory Boys. With the schools closed because of the dread influenza the campaign was not an easy one. Miss O'Brien mailed more than 5000 pledge cards. The brought results. Little Elwood H. Hunter's letter is a sample of the interesting communications that heaped every teacher's desk:

20 West Jerome street, San Jose.

Dear Teacher: Enclosed please find \$5 for the Victory Boys' campaign which I earned my own self. Hoping it will reach you safely, I am your pupil,

ELWOOD H. HUNTER.

The entire War Work Council with experienced workers and all its machinery of office stood solidly behind this drive. The advisory committee issued a proclamation of commendation early in the campaign and then started out to follow up their own pronouncement with hard work.

A huge banner appeared at First and Santa Clara streets. This historic corner had watched many banners insistently call attention to war needs but never had the wind buffeted a banner so huge as this one with its tremendous message, "Seven in One, to a Single End—For Our Boys Over There!"

Over that slogan,—God! Under it,—Brotherhood! Its message and practical part in the campaign were worked out by R. H. Knox of the publicity committee. Jay McCabe and S. S. Bryant, local managers of a billboard concern, saw to it that posters did their bit.

Helen and Alice Schwitzgabel, Clarise Pfeffer and Thelma Pennington donned overalls, armed themselves with buckets of paste and bundles of posters and decorated the billboards with a striking poster—"For Every Fighter, a Woman Worker."

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

The Women's Mobilized Army marshalled their forces under their "tried and true" leaders, Mrs. D. A. Beattie and Mrs. L. T. Smith. The "majors" who shouldered the campaign responsibility were Mesdames P. F. Gosbey, J. J. Byl, F. Van Balsam, J. E. Hancock, C. C. Little, W. S. Clayton, Chas. R. Parkinson, Nicholas Bowden, George Seeley, N. H. Booker and Miss Ida Wehner.

Shop windows blazed with the brilliancy of red, white and blue, and appealed by posters and slogans. Among the most striking window decorations were those of the Owl Drug company, Frank J. Somers, Pacific Gas & Electric company, Sherman Clay & Co., Trinkler Dohrman & Co., Prussins, Reich & Lievre, D. M. Denegri's pharmacy, The Arcade, A. S. Bacon & Son, Appleton & Co., F. W. Gross & Son, L. H. Hart & Son, M. Blum Co., Stull & Soniksen and the Phil Herold Shoe company.

Hearts were in this campaign,—hearts hurt by war and oppressed by the influenza epidemic's death toll,—but beating tremulously with the hope of peace. Rumor and fluttering hope turned to fact with the signing of the armistice on November 11. There were prayers and tears, the stillness of death in the hearts of those whose loved ones would never come home—and shouts that lifted to the stars!

With the time limit fixed, the world had waited for the signing of the armistice and the silencing of the guns. Almost everyone went to sleep, while waiting! John G. Robinson, San Jose's Examiner representative, was "on the job". He grew tired and yawned—but waited. A little before midnight John ordered "dinner" at a South First street restaurant. While waiting for the dinner he telephoned to the San Francisco Examiner. There might be "something doing, you know!" There was! John never ate that meal. Neither did he wait for an elevator at the Hotel Montgomery. He took the stairs in a leap and pounded on Jay McCabe's door. Not a soul was in sight on the streets. Jay and John, with shotguns, broke the village slumbers into smithereens and a fire alarm did the rest. San Joseans hurried from everywhere. They built a huge bonfire and actually "burned" the pavement in front of "Jay's" First street store. Alexander Sherriffs mounted to the top of the Garden City Bank building and led a community sing with "The Star Spangled Banner." Jitney Bill—otherwise William Wallace—in an exuberance of armistice-joy, threw his coat and hat into the fire. The sedate town went wild in its midnight celebration of hysteria that hid tears. Whistles, bells, auto sirens, every noise making contrivance added to the din. Influenza was forgotten.

November 12, declared a holiday by the city manager, saw great throngs of rejoicing people, massed down town to watch the great "armistice parade." That parade, three miles long, took an hour and a half to pass a given point. Schools, all fraternal and other organizations, boy scouts, cadets,—hundreds of rejoicing men and women needed no urging to "get in line." This parade, with a tumult of sound, perhaps the most unforgettable in county

history, simply formed itself!

Rejoicing did not make all the home folks forget the still existant need of the boys. Without the work of fighting the soldier's need increased. The campaign workers rallied to that need against the time mobilization which might be two years. Each organization had a "day" of campaign week for its own. This meant effort along an individual line and a dollar-compelling program at the street "Hut" which was "Coal Carried" from Santa Clara to San Fernando street.

The drive held touches of pathos. One poor woman, who does washing for a living, thought, just at first that she couldn't give anything. As the worker turned away the woman spoke eagerly, "Oh, wait a minute! I have saved a dollar! I was going to send it to him for Christmas—but it is better to give it this way."

An aged man, dependent upon county bounty gave his blessed mite—ten cents. Five little members of one family formed a weed-pulling, lawn mowing corporation "earned and gave,"—\$5. They didn't work an hour and ask father for the money. They worked every daylight hour of three days. Another woman with tear-filled eyes offered her gift—a few thrift stamps. "It is all I have saved," she said, "but I have a boy in France and maybe this will help him."

The Salvation Army under the leadership of Joe Parker, pulled at the very heartstrings of a generous community. The Salvation Army has earned its high place—earned it for all time—in the home of a remembering and grateful world. It was a great day when the Salvationists dispensed red "front trench" holeless doughnuts and coffee at the "Hut." Joe Parker delighted to don the red banded army cap and hear the dollars thump on the old bass drum in response to the appeal of the Lads and Lassies. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Bamford of the local Salvation Army, with their four children and a corps of other salvationists, presided at the hut, furnished music and worked tirelessly during the campaign.

Society women, members of the Defenders' club, donned Hoover uniforms and became street vendors and entertainers for the "Seven-in-One." The Knights of Columbus, with only 280 members and 75 per cent of them with the colors, were a whole army corps of valiant service. The publicity committee, silenced in many ways by the prevailing epidemic, painted slogans on sidewalks, signs on billboards, desecrated shop windows with flaming posters, and flung to the winds insistent banners and flags. Merle Grey, James Feltom, Alvin Long, Harry Knox, M. E. Griffith, Herbert Jones and Jay McCabe taught the campaigners no spell "publicity" with capital letters and to doff their bonnets before their power!

The harbor of success was not reached uneventfully. That "mercy ship" tossed sometimes in troubled waters. Hearts beat sympathetically, but there became apparent an insidious forgetfulness of existing needs after the signing of the armistice. This had to be overcome by hard work and

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

educational propaganda. How completely indifference owned defeat showed in results—the quota for city and county raised with an oversubscription of \$25,000!

The success of the Seven-in-One campaign is a monument to the leadership of Arthur D. Curtner, a remarkable tribute to his high idealism and splendid Americanism. Eager for patriotic service of a practical kind, Arthur Curtner came into the War Work Council during its formative period and donated his entire time to the war interests of the community. Serving as special secretary to the county districts during bond campaigns; acting in the capacity of War Work Council secretary; chairman, and later treasurer, of the great "Seven-in-One" drive, Arthur Curtner won a high place in the esteem of his fellow workers and in the hearts of all who honor unselfish service and loyally patriotic and unswerving Americanism. Throughout the strenuous days of this last big war drive, Arthur Curtner looked to the goal with clear vision, firm in his faith that the people would do their share—and a little more. That was Arthur Curtner's "quota" of service—always his share—with full measure, heaped up and running over!

THE VICTORY LOAN

The first Liberty Loan campaign in June, 1917, was notable in achievement owing to the lack of organization. The Victory Loan drive, fifth and last of the government's call for funds, aided by all the well-oiled machinery of the War Work Council, was carried to success against the great handicap of prevalent indifference. With the war over, hundreds of perfectly loyal Americans took the attitude of "let George do it." From this "cold wave of unconcern the War Work Council and the Victory Loan committee, led by intrepid J. M. Parker, brought the vital issue into the warmth of success. They did this by the power of able leadership and the "never-say-die" patriotism of the Council's and the Womans' Mobilized Army personnel of workers.

Each line drawn on the charts of these two wonderful county organizations, connecting 53 South First street with town or remote hamlet, was a red line of heart's blood, and each name representing a district became at a touch a dynamic battery of purposeful effort.

Whoever conducts a "drive" becomes of necessity pastmaster in all ancient and modern strategic military and civilian arts, in fact, a finished diplomat! Just how finished is not to be determined by full quota or oversubscription but rather by the red-blooded quality of the service.

J. M. Parker was drive-leader diplomat par excellence! Backing up a dominant personality with splendid unselfishness of patriotism, he led his "hosts to victory"—victories not only of name and cold figures; but victories of magnificent unwritten battles whose history can only be known to those who watched and waited and worked side by side with the leader who recognized no other demand than his country's need.

Early in April 1919, the preliminary campaign,

directed by the War Work Council, Womans' Army, the Four-Minute-Men, Dan Flannery's speak committee, bands and whippet tanks, turned public attention to the payment of war's tremendous "charge account." Whosoever dances must pay the piper. Who fights must also pay! Before the drive W. S. Clayton spoke of the phenomenal record of the United States in paying its debts. "It will be harder to float this loan because many people will adopt the policy of 'letting George do it.'"

"But," he added, "we must bring our boys who are across the Atlantic back to their home land. We must uphold their belief that America is behind them. This became the compelling slogan of the Victory Loan campaign—"help bring the boys home."

The leaders faced a "labor" shortage. School teachers who had served previously with such wonderful volunteer spirit could not give their time. Much of the organization had "drifted away." Appeals for campaigners, oft repeated, obtained results. The unique advertising stunt of the drive was the Volunteer Day "air circus," staged by James B. Leaman, F. E. Chapin and Arthur E. Holmes. Airplanes from Mather Field circled above the county scattering from the clouds more than 15,000 Victory Loan dodgers. One dodger in each thousand bore the red-lettered word "helmet." The fortunate one who secured this fluttering bit of paper per airplane, exchanged it at war work headquarters for a captured German helmet. The first one was claimed by Mrs. Elizabeth Page, 468 North Third street.

More than \$1,000,000 of the county's \$3,600,000 quota was "voted" on Volunteer Day, April 21, 1919. After that the entire Loan organization settled down to a steady whirr of wheels within wheels and a determined buzz of industry. During the first great week the city's interests were three-fold; Victory Loan campaign, teachers' institute and the State Conference of Social Service Agencies. Through all this condition of eloquence the government's appeal continued to be heard. The drive gained impetus when a thrill ran from the Ferry Building to the confines of Santa Clara county with the news of the return of the boys! The 347th field artillery and 363rd infantry brought dozens of the boys home. Many proud San Joseans wore arm bands of infantry blue or artillery red and crowded against the ropes between Beale and Spear streets in San Francisco to greet loved ones. The happy ones marked homecomings by buying bonds. Those who still awaited someone's coming hastened the glad day by subscriptions.

Edwin E. Lorge, over four years steward of the Moose club, came back with the 363rd. Jack Shea, Gus Wendt and Bert Marquardt constituted a committee that brought Lorde back and installed him in his old job—with double pay.

"Reconstruction" and the program of jobs for returned soldiers occupied press and people. Bonds had to speak a little louder in order to be heard but the patient house-to-house, store-to-factory army of Victory Bond getters spoke clearly—and elo-

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

quently.

The first week, "Honor Week,"—names of subscribers were posted on the windows of the Railroad Administration office with small subscribers in the minority. It had been the \$50 and \$100 buyers who constituted the deciding factor in other drives. Business classification was under direction of Louis Campiglia, the undaunted chairman of the San Jose War Work council.

Long before the reception day, May 1, 1919, the town began to voice its welcome to the boys. Buildings blossomed with flags and bunting. Banners with words of greeting flung themselves across the streets. Unsightly posts and electroliers disappeared under masses of greenery. Ropes of red, white and blue electric lights swung across spaces and linked street with street. W. L. Prussia, Jack Shea and J. L. Squires, who had the decorations of a city in their charge, called on the hills and down came carloads of garlands! Everything was in attire and every heart attuned to joy! Colonel L. M. Farrell and Lieutenant Louis Van Dalsem, with the boys of Companies B and M, found a San Jose committee waiting to greet them in Oroville, with an invitation to the May Day reception. Nevertheless, the greatest preparation for the glad day of homecoming for the men from camp and trench was the little "V" button on the coat lapel. Every day more and more coats were decorated.

Not in the spectacular way, but quietly and efficiently the Victory Loan leaders sped the three American warships on their goal-making course from San Francisco to New York by way of Panama canal.

Who will ever forget the May Day, 1919, reception and parade? Members of the War Work council, every service man—army, navy, cantonment or overseas—every organization, Red Cross, Defenders' club, Woman's Army, Boy Scouts, Student Army Training Corps, schools, bands, G. A. Women's Relief Corps,—proud fathers and mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives,—the city and county marched or lined the streets to honor "our boys" with tears and cheers, with hearty hand clasp and scattered rose petals! Proudest of all were those who wore the insignia of the little "V." That was practical welcome—it helped to bring the loved ones back. At the Normal "quad" City Manager Bailey and Alexander Sherriffs eloquently voiced the universal welcome. Then the loan committee with invigorated purpose went back to war work headquarters and began a "whirlwind" finish of their tremendous task.

W. S. Clayton and John R. Chace broke their own record by securing \$318,000 in bond subscriptions in four days. These free-lance campaigners deserved the sincere gratitude of their fellow-workers. The bestowal of special honor flags was an inadequate expression of appreciation. W. S. Clayton enlisted in the war at its beginning and fought on every campaign front until the last echo of the last drifted to silence. His patriotism had the backing not only of "Will's" personality but of his bank—the First National. They were in the fight

together—and to the limit of responsibility. Bond subscriptions listed at the First National showed a creditable percentage of the totals. At the time of the second loan the bank numbered 1045 subscribers; third loan 3016 subscribers out of 20,530, and the fourth loan 4595 subscribers out of 31,725—about 19 per cent; the Victory Loan showed a proud record of total subscriptions, including allotments of \$725,000! No wonder the big bank liked to bloom, with flags and bunting in honor of oversubscriptions!

The five San Jose banks—Garden City Bank and Trust Company, Bank of Italy, Bank of San Jose, Security Savings Bank and the First National Bank put very substantial shoulders to each wheel of effort. They carried not only the heavy burdens of "loan quotas" but helped by every possible method to make the way easy for the individual subscriber. Bonds wouldn't have been bought without the loyalty of the Banks. Back of them stood the loyalty and unswerving determination of the Santa Clara County War Work Council, under the guidance of Dr. W. C. Bailey, who patriotically shouldered the tremendous responsibility of leadership at the commencement of war activities. His strength of purpose, sturdily capable Americanism and unflagging zeal won the whole-hearted gratitude of every loyal citizen. Through the long months, whether things went well or ill, when plans were brought to quick consummation or program went awry, Dr. Bailey never failed an issue or permitted his idealism to fall below the highest measure of accomplishment.

On the night of May 10, 1919, the Victory Loan passed into history—with the usual record of oversubscription. Much had been asked—and more given—given with the spirit of generous patriotism that marked every Santa Clara County, every San Jose wartime endeavor. The men and women at home backed up the fighting lads in the reeking trenches with every atom of energy, with the full strength of honest effort, to "the last man and the last dollar"—not alone for the glory and the honor and the permanence of these United States, but that Liberty might not perish from the earth.

NATIONAL DEFENDERS CLUB, SAN JOSE

With the establishment of Camp Fremont, only 20 miles away, and soldiers coming to San Jose by hundreds, a place had to be provided where they might rest, read and write—and eat. The Chamber of Commerce lost no time. Its president, Dr. W. C. Bailey, immediately appointed Charles R. Parkinson chairman of a committee to provide a soldiers' Recreation Fund. A discussion of ways and means caused someone to remember an old fund left over from the time when San Jose had a Rose Carnival. This fund, amounting to several hundred dollars, with accrued interest, was in the hands of the Rose Carnival treasurer, Alexander Hart. Turned over to the recreation committee, this fund made possible the opening of the rest rooms for soldiers and sailors in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The boys kept coming and the needs increased. If this place was to approximate home to the boys

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

in uniform the Chamber of Commerce must have help. Accordingly a committee of eight was appointed by the Women's National Council of Defense to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce. Members of this important committee were Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. D. A. Beattie, Mrs. Lester Morse, Mrs. J. W. Davey, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, Mrs. R. R. Johnston and Mrs. Charles R. Parkinson, chairman.

Women's hands touched with magic the big convention hall at the Chamber of Commerce, transforming it into a club room bright with chintz, attractive with flowers, inviting to rest with great cushion-heaped couches and easy chairs. Piano, Victrola, pool and billiard tables and games were there to help lift the shadow from lonely hours. An adjoining room offered books, magazines and newspapers. Here an abundance of writing materials made possible the letters to mother and father—and the sweetheart—back home. Remembering that while the soldier might "live without books" no civilized doughboy could "live without cooks," another room turned into a very modern kitchen—and the canteen opened for service in November, 1917,—a service of a whatsoever kind. The opening reception was attended by 200 boys from Camp Fremont.

Forty women made themselves responsible for the club. Each of these women, provided with six helpers, served one day a month. Women enrolled for this practical service numbered 200. Mrs. W. L. Woodrow was appointed chairman of the canteen; Mrs. Frank Lieb, secretary; Mrs. S. A. Appleton, treasurer; Mrs. Charles R. Parkinson, director of service.

The War Camp Community Service created by the War Department to direct community activities near all army camps had given over the establishing of these needed soldier-clubs to the National League for Women's Service. These activities became standardized under the name of "National Defenders' Club". Under this name hundreds of soldiers daily learned to know and love them. With the name came the dignified and becoming uniform, giving the plainest of evidence that the women were there for service and not to patronize the men of the army. Certain high standards were adopted for the women serving as well as for the men using the club.

Every visitor commented on the atmosphere of the room. There was an intangible something that made the men feel that this was their club, where they might follow their own inclination. Each one of them proved himself to be both soldier and gentleman. The club grew from 216 men to over 2200. The whole community became interested. Long lists of women workers were added to help on the busy Wednesday and Saturday camp half-holidays and on Sunday when the clubroom overflowed.

And the food! Just like mother used to make! No matter how many hungry boys came there was no limit to the supply of real home-made cakes and pies, salads, and strawberry shortcake—with whipped cream! Whole chests of berries, great

heaping boxes of peaches, pears and apricots came from the busy ranchers who were not too busy to remember the boys.

The soldiers didn't write all the letters that bore the stamp of their club. Many letters were written that they never knew about—written by the motherly women here to cheer the hearts of the waiting mothers in far-away homes.

With its unique organization, the Defenders' Club gave many patriotic services. There were special suppers served to members of band, members who came to attend special patriotic demonstrations. Groups of loyal women served luncheons to the War Work Council, a committee serving in conjunction with the Red Cross chairman. Another group canned and preserved fruits for use at the canteen and the base hospital. When the dread influenza epidemic closed the canteen to the soldiers, the Red Cross and charitable organizations appealed for help. The canteen became the cooking and distributing center for the relief of influenza sufferers among the poor. For seven weeks this work was carried on, giving assistance to over 200 families representing about 600 influenza sufferers. At one time seven "soup routes" were maintained that the sick might regularly be supplied with nourishing food. Medical supplies were donated and automobiles supplied to assist the nurses in going quickly from case to case.

Upon the abandoning of Camp Fremont the National Defenders' Club was closed—dishes and furnishings were given to worthy charities and to the center for women in industry, established by the Y. W. C. A. Only the 300 or more women who never stopped working for a day or a night can tell what patriotism and love burned with a constant flame to keep the home fires bright for the lonely homesick boys—and only the 20,000 or more men who visited the canteen can tell what it meant to them.

NATIONAL DEFENDERS' CLUB, PALO ALTO

Perhaps the one department of war work under the direction of the Women's Committee that may have reached a little farther than some of the others was the canteen. With the establishment of Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, not only the community but the entire county awakened to the immediate need of a place approximating home to the soldier. The canteen answered that need. The Palo Alto Defenders' Club, of which Mrs. J. G. Sharp was president, quickly transformed the big hall over the postoffice (100x95 feet) into an ideal soldiers' club. Opened April 2, 1918, it became the fourth largest club, serving more than 102,000 men during its year of activity.

Patriotic women active in the canteen's founding and success were Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, county chairman of the National League for Women's Service, aided by Mrs. Howard Waterman and an advisory board consisting of Mrs. David Starr Jordan, Mrs. R. L. Wilbur, Mrs. John M. Mitchell, Mrs. H. Clay Miller, Mrs. H. J. Moule, Mrs. David Marx and Mrs. Horatio Stebbins.

The club chairman to whose efforts the canteen

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

owes much of its success, was Mrs. James G. Sharp, who found an able lieutenant in the secretary, Mrs. R. Gallegos. The canteen was run by Mrs. Payson Treat and Miss Effie McGilvray, aided by the following captains: Mrs. Frederick Wheeler, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. H. J. Moule, Mrs. W. B. Allen, Mrs. Otis Briggs, Mrs. E. J. Hughes, Mrs. Theophilus Allen, Mrs. J. P. Tatlock and Mrs. J. Conover. A special group from Los Gatos was headed by Mrs. Edith Cameron and Mrs. Dolores Wilkins Kent.

The War Camp Community Service Commission had expended \$2000 on improvements to the loft used; but the furniture was all donated by interested citizens. This furniture was all painted and upholstered by a committee under the leadership of Mrs. H. Stark. The club had many activities. There was a well equipped auto corps; a canning corps; an entertainment corps, and a fruit conservation corps under Mrs. Parker S. Maddux and Mrs. E. J. Thomas. This fruit conservation committee, with centers in San Jose, Mountain View, Los Altos, Campbell, Los Gatos and Palo Alto, collected and saved over a ton of fruit. The Palo Alto Canteen, like the one in San Jose, became the center for relief during the influenza epidemic.

This Palo Alto Canteen, to which more than 102,000 soldiers came for a glimpse of home, made it a home in which there was no lack of entertainment. In addition to the books, the music, the billiard tables, magazines, writing facilities and every appointment of a perfect club, there were splendid concerts once or twice a week and many interesting receptions to noted Belgian, French and Russian deputations.

Departmental heads whose faithful service contributed to the success of this soldiers' club were: Clerking, Mrs. Howard Morrow; information, Mrs. William Houston; cigars and tobacco, Mrs. G. G. Williamson; treasurer, Mrs. Sam Vandervoort; service lists, Miss Margaret Evans; entertainment, Mrs. John Dunker; library, Miss Patterson.

Other activities included in the Santa Clara County record of service to the soldier are the Hostess House of the Y. W. C. A., which was maintained at Camp Fremont, and the Hospitality Center in Palo Alto, under the direction of the same organization. The Hostess House, the place where wife, mother, sister, sweetheart or friend met the soldier, scene of meetings and partings, of marriages and renunciations, carried on its wonderful work under the direction of the following committee: Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, chairman; Mrs. H. L. Terwilliger, Mrs. Frederic Fowler, Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Mrs. Joseph Sloss. Mrs. Selah Chamberlain of San Mateo county served as a member of this committee.

Following the evacuation of Camp Fremont, the Hostess House was moved to Palo Alto, becoming the city's community center.

The Hospitality Center of the Y. W. C. A. War Council, at 166 University avenue (in the same building with the War Camp Community Service), did some notably fine work with its employment bureau, its temporary and permanent housing lists,

especially for soldiers' families. The hospitality of the center extended to the giving of teas and sewing bees as friendly greetings to lonely women. Serving on this committee were Mrs. Jerome Thomas, Mrs. Jack Prior, Mrs. Joseph Taff, Mrs. Gertrude Jones, Mrs. H. M. Simpkins, Miss Harriet Bradford and Mrs. Kate Parrott Gorringer.

No list of names, no bare recital of facts can tell the story of the immeasurable service given by the canteen to the soldier and sailor. Into this service poured the patriotism of loyal hearts. Into its silent building of character and the strengthening of morale went the unstinted labor of women's hands.

This Palo Alto canteen, with its wonderful record of service, was but the outward expression of the patriotism that thrilled the hearts of America's women and prompted them to bring to camp and cantonment the protection and inspiration of home.

RED CROSS

Like a dominantly sympathetic melody running through the intricacies of wonderful music the warm heartbeat of the Red Cross, palpitant with love; throbbed through all war activities, it was first, last and tenderest, best. In this service was more of sacrifice, more of tears, of prayers of pain that met in other fields of endeavor. It was an every day service, too. It met every need—"to the most common needs of sun and candlelight." There was nothing so small that it was overlooked; nothing too great to attempt—for "our boys" and the cause of humanity everywhere.

Great emblazoned Red Cross mercy emblems against the murk of battle smoke! It was a great light shining against the darkness of death and devastation and horror! And it shone from the rooms where the surgical dressings and garments were made here to the battlefields of France.

The chapter of war work that is written in heart's blood and glorified by sacrifice is that of local Red Cross accomplishment.

From May 27, 1917, when Dr. M. E. Dailey received a telegram from John J. Clymer, director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, appointing a meeting in San Francisco to arrange the war program, until months after the guns were silenced every "quota" requested of the local chapter was met—met with a measure "full and running over."

At the beginning of the war the San Jose Red Cross Chapter's officers were Dr. M. E. Dailey, chairman; Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, vice chairman; V. J. LaMotte, treasurer, and W. T. Rambo, secretary. Dr. Dailey and W. T. Rambo shared the honors of continuity in Red Cross service from the time of the first local organization until press of many duties forced Dr. Dailey to resign the chairmanship in July 1918. E. N. Richmond accepted the chairmanship and Dr. James B. Bullitt general manager at that time and the tremendous success of every Red Cross undertaking is largely due to the untiring zeal in the great work of merciful relief.

Among the financial achievements of the local chapter are the two big drives for funds, the first in June, 1917, under the direction of Samuel G. Tompkins. The second in May, 1918, immediately

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

followed the Third Liberty Loan campaign and was conducted by the combined machinery of the Woman's Army and the War Work Council. For this second drive with W. C. Bailey chairman, the organization was perfected within two days and with the co-operation of the entire county the fund of \$410,000 with an over-subscription of \$22,667 rolled into the Red Cross coffers between May 20 and 27. More than \$300,000 was raised in these two campaigns. Nor was it all in large amounts.

At a certain institution a dear old gentleman inquired timidly if one could give "less than \$100?" Upon being assured that any gift was a welcome one he took 40 cents and an almost empty tobacco pouch from his pocket. After a smilingly whimsical look at the depleted pouch he returned it to his pocket and gave all that he had—40 cents—to the Red Cross. He gave up the solace of his pipe—and it was a very real sacrifice.

A white-haired, sweet-faced old lady held a whispered consultation with the campaigner. "I've just received a check for \$100," she whispered. "I don't need it—they give me plenty to eat and I haven't any wants—I'll just endorse it and turn it right over to the Red Cross!" No wants! She just forgot them—to help some one else. That \$100 must have saved a boy's life—over there. In this certain institution there were just 33 old people. The youngest was 68, the oldest 97. Their hearts beat young with the love for humanity and throbbed in time to martial music—for each gave some thing. In the window of the Pratt Home hung the proudest honor flag in town.

With its members numbering 100, the first Red Cross membership drive in April, 1917, was conducted by Mrs. A. A. Fowler. The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call that commenced December 11, 1917, under the direction of the Woman's Army added more than 17,300 names. By this time the little Red Cross button was more honored than all the royal insignia in the world.

The first year of Red Cross work—sewing and knitting—was not an easy one. The work was new. Patterns were hard to obtain—but rules were many—and couldn't be broken. It was difficult for women to understand that this work had to be "just so." We couldn't understand why we were not allowed "to take it home and do it our way." The Red Cross became quite insistent upon its way—and that way proved best. Women learned their lessons in soldierly discipline and at every "forward" order took trench after trench with knitting needles and whirring machines.

Early in April came the plea for funds with which to purchase material for the making of hospital garments. These appeals alternated with the ones for old linen, old muslin, bedspreads, and Turkish towels. Three rooms in the New Century building at the corner of Second and Santa Clara streets, were donated by the De Saisset estate for the surgical dressing department of the Red Cross. In these rooms the first little coterie of loyal women gathered to do "whatsoever their hands found to do" for those who suffered across the sea.

On June 12 the garment rooms opened at 41 South Second street, their use being kindly donated by the Phelan estate through Mr. A. C. Darby.

On June 19 came the first call for comfort bags for the boys of Companies B and M, then stationed in Nevada. The W. C. T. U. assisted in preparing 125 comfort bags. Though shipped immediately through some inadvertence they failed to reach the boys until almost a year later when a letter of thanks arrived. It came from Captain L. La Hue, and was written before sailing for France.

The first work under the direction of Mrs. Hobson was prepared by Mrs. David Burnett, Mrs. S. Van Dalsem, Mrs. W. R. Wilson, Mrs. Fillipello, Mrs. R. Syer, Mrs. A. D. DuBrutz, the Misses Dorothy White, Ida Wehner, Sybil Hayes, Miriam Hayes, Cecile Brooke and Miss Chapman.

The first cutting of garments was done by Mesdames W. Gross W. Van Dalsem, P. F. Goshey, S. W. Gilchrist, Arthur Langford, Charles Wayland, Walter Murray, W. G. Alexander, George Muirson, Ernest Conant, L. Blackford and other willing volunteers whose names failed to be recorded.

The first society to volunteer as a society was the P. E. O. organization. These ladies offered their services through Mrs. W. C. Bailey and worked through the entire war period later taking charge of the knitting rooms at the Theatre building.

Work increased, more and more women knitted and sewed; auxiliaries formed throughout the county and late in the fall of 1917 the production and garment rooms were moved from South Second street to a suite of five rooms in the Theatre building.

San Jose had many busy Red Cross circles, each doing its valiant best under a capable chairman to keep us up with the quotas allotted—quotas of hospital garments, knitted garments and surgical dressings. Among those circles were St. Vincent's circle, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, chairman, Eastern Star circle, Mrs. A. B. Langford chairman; College Park circle, Mrs. M. Candee, chairman; Moreland circle, Mrs. LeRoy Anderson chairman; Hester circle, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, chairman; Y. W. C. A. circle, Mrs. Mary Bolan chairman; Normal Training school, Miss Margaret Gleason, chairman; School Women's club, Miss Edith O'Brien, chairman; Ladies of Macabees, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, chairman; Rachael Fox Union circle at Burbank, Mrs. Maude P. Boynton, chairman; Glen Eyrie W. C. T. U. circle, Mrs. A. C. Saunders, chairman.

Of these circles St. Vincent's, organized by a score of Catholic societies, with Mrs. W. P. Dougherty president, and Mrs. C. E. Brattan first vice president, had the distinction of being the largest auxiliary. With more than 3000 Sisters of Charity, beside the hundreds of Fathers of the church administering in every war-torn country, St. Vincent's circle had a deep incentive for its never flagging zeal of patriotic endeavor under the banner of the Red Cross.

This "pioneer" year in war work was filled with difficulties, but it perfected an organization, and when the report came in for the first year's work,

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

accomplished under the guidance of Mrs. W. B. Hobson, it was a document of which to be proud. The 1917 total receipts were \$20,401.61. Disbursements only \$926.30. Twenty-six boxes of finished boxes had been shipped. Total number of articles completed by the San Jose chapter, 22,287. Every garment with buttonholes that started on its journey to "somewhere" was a silent tribute to the thoughtfulness of the Ormsby Shirt company—for they made every buttonhole.

In July, 1917, a group of San Jose women eager for practical service remembered that 2700 men of the marine corps would soon be going to the trenches and that all sailormen needed warm knitted garments. These women formed a branch of the Navy League, opened headquarters at 14 East San Antonio street. Here they turned gray yarn into socks and sweaters, wristlets, helmets and scarfs, keeping steadily at their self-imposed task until midsummer of 1918, when their organization merged into the Red Cross. During this period more than 1800 knitted garments were finished through the efforts of the following small coterie of loyal women: Mrs. Wilmer J. Gross, Mrs. Thomas Blanchard, Mrs. Dave Burnett, Miss Frances Schallenberger, Mrs. W. D. Carter, Mrs. Floyd Stull, Miss Carrie Fosgate, Miss Mary Bean, Marge Gilchrist, Florence Clayton, Mrs. Chas. R. Parkinson, Mrs. Thomas H. Reed, Mrs. William McCormick, Mrs. Douglas Sim, Miriam Hayes and Miss Eugenia Burns, who acted as chairman.

Following the resignation of Mrs. W. B. Hobson the Red Cross burden of responsibility for 1918 came into the bravely firm hands of Mrs. Arthur Langford. The new leader "took the helm" January 30, 1918, and very soon afterward the rooms in the New Century building were closed and all departments centered at the Theater building. Miss Ida Wehner took charge of the knitting rooms. Miss Branham filled the post of instructor in the surgical supply rooms with Miss Florence Carter sub-chairman. Miss Dora Burns supervised the sewing department and the packing for shipment came under the direction of Miss Emma M. Buck and Mrs. Mary L. Stanton. Mrs. J. B. Roberts took charge of the information bureau.

Miss Emma M. Buck and Mrs. Mary L. Stanton deserve a decoration—the highest and best it would be possible to give. These two splendidly patriotic and capable San Jose women volunteered their services with the first call for workers and "stayed with the job" until the Red Cross rooms finally closed. Through heat and cold, whether they were well or ill, at whatever sacrifice of time and comfort, they were always at their posts of duty, always to be depended upon, and many are the sincere tributes paid to their loyalty by those who had the work in charge.

The Junior Red Cross, under the leadership at first of Miss G. A. Rogers and later of Frances Schallenberger, was organized in December, 1917, and entered actively into the work of mercy with the opening of 1918. No enumeration of garments knitted, of garments made, can estimate the work

of the Junior Red Cross. Its members made no "junior" sacrifice. They equalled in service everything accomplished by the chapters of older folk. Their work was beautifully done and not for a day did their efforts lessen. Even with the closing of the war, with the nailing up and shipping of the last box of "war relief" their work did not cease. The Junior Red Cross remembered that people overseas still suffered for lack of what willing hands could supply and the making of garments, the sacrificing to secure funds went right on.

During 1917 the Red Cross work rooms were only open upon certain days. After the beginning of 1918 they were open all day, every day—with ever the call for more women to help.

There was no more evading the gravity of the world's need. Armageddon was on—and our boys were there. From the man-made inferno of reeking horror and bloody wounds and death those boys looked to us for help—for life itself. Tirelessly, day after day, inspired by Mrs. Langford's splendid spirit of self-sacrifice the Red Cross met every demand. During 1918 the department of Red Cross military relief was administered by Colonel Phil Hersey. That of civilian relief came under the direction of Prof. C. M. Osenbaugh, and later Henry G. Hill, with Miss Margaret Gilchrist, secretary supported by the following named committee—Miss Nellie Evans, Mrs. Frank Reidy, Miss Dorothy Donovan, Mrs. A. D. Grant, Miss Anita Colombet and Miss Bernice Tompkins.

The disbursement of funds for civilian relief frequently amounted to more than \$500 per month, and as the assistance extended to the families of men in service. There was everything to do from supplying food to arranging funerals. There were wives and mothers and children in dire need because of delayed allotments and for every need the civilian and military relief departments of the Red Cross had generous help to give.

During this year the Christian Science comforts forward station opened headquarters on North First street, and from this quiet center great quantities of clothing, knitted garments and warm bedding found their way overseas. The idea of salvage spread rapidly after the starting of the first salvage and shop in Los Angeles. San Jose's salvage and shop opened June 15, 1918, with H. M. Warren, manager. With the slogan "trash makes cash" the venture was a success from the beginning. Mrs. Louis Sonniksen and Mrs. W. B. Hobson served as "pricing committee." Florence Clayton acted as city organizer and Mrs. James C. Higbee took charge of the county branch of collectors. Mrs. E. A. Francis volunteered for office manager and Mrs. E. O. Pieper constituted the "motor corps" and served faithfully as "truck driver" in the cause of humanity until the shop closed. Things that seemed of no value turned into Trash veritably became "cash." Everything from boots to books wasn't enough. A fruit canning department turned out delicious sweet pickles and jelly and jam and canned fruit. It sold, too. The supply failed to meet the demand.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Following Mr. Warren, Charles L. Snyder took charge of the salvage and shop and Mrs. Louie King became a capable manager, serving as a patriotic volunteer with her corps of "enlisted women" until the need for this branch of Red Cross activity ceased. Enormous amounts of "salvage" came to the shop and through the able administration of this Red Cross department by the volunteer workers the receipts from the day of opening until June 2, 1919, amounted to \$11,593.80. With expenditures of only \$384.48 the salvage and shop added a net profit of \$11,593.32 to the great Red Cross mercy fund.

Everything was grist that came to this mill—and every bit of grist passed through the mill. This unique shop had no "dead stock." One day a well-known man had some business to transact for the Red Cross. The day was warm and he removed his perfectly good coat. When he went to look for it, it was nowhere to be found. Someone had bought it! That man was a patriot! He went home coatless—but with a smile!

Mrs. Arthur Langford's Red Cross leadership, extended from January 1, 1918, to October 1, 1918. Her's was a beautiful service performed as only an unselfishly patriotic American woman could perform it—with every bit of energy, both of mind and body. It was a hard service, a wearing one, but it paid for all Mrs. Langford's earnest effort in wonderful results.

Slipping from Mrs. Langford's tired shoulders the heavy burden came to Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, who carried it from October, 1918, to May 20, 1919, when the last quota was met, the last box packed and shipped, the production and surgical dressing rooms closed—and the last clickink knitting needle laid aside with the fervent prayer that never again would the needs of war urge to their task the hands of mothers and wives, sisters and sweethearts—and blessed gray grandmothers.

During Mrs. Sonniksen's direction of chapter production, Miss Dora Burns acted as supervisor of the sewing rooms. Miss Florence Carter, Mrs. William Osterman and Mrs. Leon Hirsch supervised the important work of the surgical dressing rooms. Mrs. W. H. Davison had charge of the knitting, and Mrs. H. R. Tripp supervised the cutting.

This final period of Red Cross activity, following the signing of the armistice called for tremendous energy and enthusiasm. With the firing of the last gun a feeling that the great need no longer existed was prevalent. Women were worn almost beyond the point of endurance. They had knitted and sewed—they had fastened on the white uniforms and white head dresses day after day and passed the hours in the surgical dressing rooms where everything suggested wounds and horror and death. It became increasingly difficult to hold them to the task—but Mrs. Sonniksen's leadership recognized nothing less than whole-hearted service nor any goal nearer than the last call, whatever it might be and whenever it might come. To the responsibility of Red Cross work came the burdens added by the city's time of stress during the influenza

epidemic. This, too, was Red Cross work—and for our very own. Masks had to be made by the thousand and every day came renewed calls for pneumonia jackets. Clear-visioned, splendidly poised, always doing herself all and more than she ever asked of others, this beautifully loyal and efficient woman kindled enthusiasm and kept the Red Cross to its task through the days when the fighting was over and energy flagged. At the canteen Mrs. Sonniksen was always in her place—always on duty. No train carrying soldiers could creep through San Jose even in the night hours, without finding Mrs. Sonniksen with the members of her canteen committee waiting to meet it. There were not always great gifts to give—candy, gum, cigarettes—but more than these things was the word of welcome and the cheery smile. It never failed.

The real story of the final days lives only in the heart of the leader the faithful Red Cross workers learned to love—the heart of Mrs. Louis Sonniksen. She alone can tell the difficulties of completing the task. To the intrepid women who carried the responsibility, to the chapter officers, to the band of women who received medals for more than 800 hours of work, to the members of societies who came day after day to serve in a "whatsoever way"—to the loyalty and unswerving purpose of these volunteers San Jose owes the page in its war history that is made beautiful with sacrifice.

There were instances of service deserving more than casual mention. Each of the three women who guided the destinies of the Red Cross names Miss Emma Buck and Mrs. Stanton. These two women worked from the first day to the last. Mrs. Herbert Tripp and her mother, Mrs. Butler, and a dear elderly woman named Mrs. Caldwell, came four or five afternoons each week to work at the Red Cross rooms. Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, Mrs. Arbing, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Jack Hardy, Mrs. W. Lathrop, Mrs. Frank Eley are all mentioned lovingly by those who learned that they "could" always be depended upon.

One notable service was Mrs. Stockton's. She knitted dozens of pairs of socks and donated every one of them. Mrs. DuBrutz, mother of A. G. DuBrutz, gave faithful service at the surgical dressing and garment rooms. Although well along in years no physical disability kept this truly patriotic American woman from shirking any duty that her country called upon her to do. Some months ago Mrs. DuBrutz passed into the shadowland—the land where clear records of good deeds are kept on the pages that God turns.

Mrs. Sarah Morehead, well past three-score and ten years, although not able to come to the Red Cross rooms, knitted beautifully warm garments for "our boys." She "called up" for materials and instructions and perhaps she never has known how those who carried grave responsibilities came to depend upon her faithfulness.

Mrs. Jack Hardy cared for an invalid husband—and was one of the willing burden bearers for the Red Cross. Another dear old lady walked 17 blocks

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

every day to the sewing rooms in order to save the carfare for Belgian relief. Day after day, month after month, doing the only service that her trembling hands were able to accomplish—a necessary service, too—Mrs. Georgiana Newman pulled the bastings from hundreds of garments. She did not choose her work nor complain that it grew tiresome. It was just "her bit."

Many of the 800-hour workers spent many more hours than that number of hours. Among them was Mrs. Mary Brown, whose only fear was that she would not do quite all her part in the great work of mercy. Always at her task, whether at the Red Cross rooms, sewing and knitting or home or helping at the canteen, at any time and place where a call came for volunteers, this one faithfully patriotic woman was an inspiration to all those whose lives touched hers.

Names, names, names! What a roll of honor could be compiled by the Red Cross! How inestimable its service to humanity! How incomparable its gracious bringing together into closer harmony and sympathetic understanding all women whose hearts had been beating in tune all through the pre-war days only they hadn't known it.

Statistics are not often interesting; but the Red Cross figures of accomplishment should be emblazoned in letters of flame.

From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the sewing rooms completed 8133 pairs of pajamas. Of knitted garments: socks, sweaters, wristlets, helmets, mufflers, shawls and stockings—a total of 190,925. There were in this quota 12,896 socks and 3662 sweaters.

For the same period the production of the surgical dressing rooms amounted to 228,264 articles, including 5-yard rolls, pads, pneumonia jackets, masks, compresses, drains, tampons, bandages, front-line parcels, heel rings and sponges. Of compresses alone there were 183,723 made.

Refugee work comprised 3032 garments. Among them were house gowns, undershirts (8 years), chemise (8 years), and new garments.

Of miscellaneous garments there were 26,307 completed. This list included aviators' jackets, pillow cases, bed socks, helpless ease shirts, pajama trousers, boys' suit, boys' trousers, drawers, undershirts, underdrawers, bed shirts, ambulance covers, ambulance pillows, ice bag covers, convalescent covers, bed jackets hot water bag covers, girls' petticoats, girls' dresses, napkins, scrub cloths, wash cloths, handkerchiefs, tray cloths, quilt, comfort bags, operating leggings, sheets, unhemmed squares.

For local use the production rooms completed 266 pneumonia jackets and 2800 masks.

From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the garments and surgical dressings numbered 152,187. From May, 1918, to May, 1919, the production totaled 153,338. For the entire period dressings and garments numbered 287,825.

Nor was the Junior Red Cross doing "junior" work along the lines of production. With a junior membership of 13,129 the garments produced were 2316.

The Home Service Department of the Red Cross

assisted 1452 families during the months from May, 1918, to April 30, 1919. The money expended amounted to \$6,488.88, and of this disbursement \$2,178.33 was returned.

At the close of the war activities the officers of the local Red Cross chapter were E. N. Richmond, chairman; S. G. Tompkins, vice chairman; W. T. Rambo, secretary; V. J. LaMotte, treasurer; James B. Bullitt, manager; chapter production, Mrs. Louis Somiksen; civilian relief, Henry G. Hill; publicity, Maude C. Pilkington; finance, Arthur E. Holmes; chapter school, C. S. Allen; canteen, Charles R. Parkinson; salvage and shop, Charles L. Snyder.

Names and figures are cold things. If you write them in the color of warm human blood and read them by the light of sacrifice, you will find the mercy emblem of the Red Cross lifted high above everything. Its story lives in heart throbs as it lived all through the dark days of waiting and watching and praying and working. We count the garments and the hours. God has caught in his chalice of His everlasting memory all the tears—and the heartaches—and the loss. It was San Jose's acceptable service for God—and country—and humanity.

BELGIAN RELIEF

Long before the Stars and Stripes unfurled in the camp of the allies, the United States heard—and answered—a poignant cry of pain from overseas. From the fall of 1914, through all the dreary days of war, side by side with the crimson thread of the Red Cross ran the silver one of Belgian Relief. Even with the thundering guns silenced by the signing of the armistice this warm-hearted response to the needs of a suffering people did not cease.

San Jose did her part from the first day to the last under the leadership of a rarely capable woman who worked so quietly but with such rare sympathy and with integrity of purpose that San Jose's part in Belgian Relief makes one of the proudest chapters in local war history.

Early in October, 1914, Mrs. J. W. Davy was asked by the San Francisco committee to take charge of the Belgian Relief here and when the work commenced later with a complete organization this valiant little patriot took upon her shoulders the load of tremendous responsibility and carried it with colors flying, day after day, month after month, until Belgium's people were succored and restored to a place where they refused to accept further aid except in the way of funds loaned to their government.

November, 1914, they were asking across the sea, "Is there a man in all England, a citizen of a neutral country, in whose hands we may place the humanitarian cause of Belgian Relief?" That man was Herbert Hoover. Sympathy is a quick bridge builder and in San Jose, in January, 1915, Dr. W. C. Bailey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, called an important meeting. That meeting resulted in \$2600 worth of foodstuffs being sent to Belgium. This drive for funds, the first made directly for Belgian Relief, was engineered entirely by the

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Chamber of Commerce with publicity furnished by Fred Lewis Foster.

The real organization was perfected in the fall of 1915, and headquarters established in a room in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The first work under the new organization, with Mrs. J. W. Davy chairman, was the raising of a voluntary subscription of \$2400 for the purchase of new clothing. After the big mass meeting which resulted in the shipment of warm new clothing, the monthly pledges became a feature of the relief. These pledges, voluntarily signed, were the means of sending from San Jose \$400 a month in the beginning; that increased to \$600 and the last month's gift of loving kindness amounted to \$1300. Approximately \$15,000 totaled the local subscriptions to this relief fund and that amount does not include the first funds of \$2600 for foodstuffs and \$2400 for new clothing, which were forwarded through the Stanford Fund before the San Jose organization was complete.

In all there were four drives for clothing. Two of them were made in conjunction with the National Red Cross. More than 25 tons of clothing were shipped overseas as the result of appeals made during these four drives. One remarkable record of helpfulness was made by the Comforts Forwarding Committee of the Christian Science Church, who gathered at their North First street headquarters one-tenth of all the clothing sent to Belgium during the last drive.

From the Home of Truth on North Fifth street there has been issued no record of the unlimited amount of money and clothing they have sent across the sea. Working independently they have forwarded hundreds of dollars and box after box of clothing directly to Madame de Hemptine, a Belgian woman who conducts a refugee house at Calais. Only this far away woman whose heart responds to every kindness offered to the suffering women and children of her stricken country has kept a record for the Home of Truth—a record blotted with warmly grateful tears.

Money for Belgian Relief came from many sources. There were entertainments and card parties in private homes; there were sacrifices made that no one will ever know about; there were Mother's Clubs and through organization of the schools. The needs of the children were paramount and not a boy or girl failed to respond in the schools where Old Glory waves. In one year the school children gave \$1500 for those other children who called to them for food and clothing—for life itself. It was very largely "children's work for children" and the sacrifices of pleasure made by the little folk illuminated a path through the world's darkness like a moonpath across midnight waves.

From first to last no money was used for administration of this great mercy fund. Every cent collected for Belgian Relief went to Belgium, sent by Jack Russell, of the Bank of Italy, who acted as treasurer.

The committee who served with Mrs. J. W. Davy in this great humanitarian work were Miss Ed-

Wehner, Mrs. W. A. Beasley, Mrs. S. G. Tompkins, Mrs. Charles R. Parkinson, Mrs. Thomas Blanchard, Mrs. Edwin A. Wilcox, Mrs. Everett Bailey, Mrs. D. A. Beattie, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Mrs. A. P. Post, Mrs. W. P. Lyon, Mrs. H. L. Baggerly, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. David Burnett, Mrs. Edward Sterling, Mrs. Paul Clark, Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, Mrs. Willard C. Bailey, Mrs. Leonard Stocking, Mrs. Robert Sizer, Mrs. E. C. Singletary, Mrs. George B. McKee, Mrs. Glendenning, Mrs. E. C. Richmond, Mrs. Jay Elder, Mrs. M. E. Faull, Mrs. Charles R. Wayland, Mrs. Arthur Field, Mrs. F. H. Reed, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, Mrs. W. A. Waterhouse and Mrs. W. W. Campbell. In the schools Miss Mary Helen Post was in charge of the work at the Normal, Mrs. Mary Smith, Washington School, and Miss Elizabeth McSwain at the high school.

Two ardent workers in the cause of Belgian Relief were Judge and Mrs. W. A. Beasley, whose hearts beat with love for children everywhere. When the first call from a devastated country where women and children suffered unspeakable things, the Beasleys enlisted in the cause of humanity. In 1917 they were named "California representatives of the National Association for the orphans of the war," and what they gave and what they did for Belgian and French orphans reads like a story of a "fairly godmother." These deeply patriotic Americans served so quietly that few knew of their far-reaching service. Theirs was a volunteer service of love that gave time and the strength of tenderness to succor even "the least little ones."

Workers for Belgian Relief flaunted no banners, crashed no symbols. It was an effort that had root in sympathy and each seed in its great garden where mercy grew was wet with tears. Its self-sacrificing committee chairman and those who worked with her never thought of themselves. They sought no glory, no gratitude, no recompense except the soul satisfaction of having not failed when the clear call came to them.

As one Belgian Relief worker expressed it—"it was all like a thought thrown out into the night. We were weavers who worked on the wrong side of the fabric and never saw the pattern."

What they never saw, God's eyes looked upon—and He called it beautiful—the fabric of Belgian Relief wrought of mercy and dyed with tears.

ALLIED RELIEF

All unofficial war activities, wherever and whatever the need, met instant response. In each school a "war chest" cared for the various funds, the money for the unofficial relief kept separate from Red Cross funds and being administered on a pro rata basis. Armenian, Serbian and Belgian Relief found a constant source of helpfulness in these school war chests which were kept filled by proceeds from entertainments, sale of candy and money cheerfully sacrificed by many who had little to give—but gave it all.

Serbian Relief, administered by Dr. Henry Meade Bland, supervisor of English at the State Normal School, who headed the committee, and Miss Helen

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

M. Sprague, serving in the double capacity of secretary and treasurer, had one strikingly picturesque feature. Dr. Bland bought a flock of young turkeys and "herded" them on the Normal School grounds. For months those who walked that way were greatly intrigued by the sight of the Doctor "feeding his flock." At Thanksgiving time, 1918, these turkeys, auctioned for Serbian Relief, emptied a substantial sum in the Normal School war chest. It was a very rare bit of practical humanity.

Headquarters were opened on East San Antonio street and money came from many sources. Several prominent Serbians gave their subscriptions through this agency and in the late fall of 1918 several hundreds of dollars were forwarded to the committee in San Francisco to be used for educational purposes.

Thousands of dollars went from San Jose for Armenian and Serbian Relief. During two intensive drives for the suffering and starving people across the sea the local response amounted to more than \$38,000.00.

When the appealing needs of the Armenians became urgent, a meeting at the Y. W. C. A., on March 11, 1918, started the first big drive. Judge F. B. Brown led this campaign and J. D. Crummev took the treasurership. The amount apportioned locally was \$12,000 with \$3000 to come from the county outside of San Jose. The one fact of this relief fund being administered by a New York man who paid all expense so that every cent collected might go to Armenia was a feature of the drive. The entire quota was met under the efficient leadership of Judge Brown and Mr. Crummev aided by the following Executive committee, Captains and assistants at headquarters:

Executive committee: Judge F. B. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Rev. R. S. Enrich, Rev. E. A. King, Hon. H. Jones and Mrs. D. A. Beattie.

At headquarters: Mrs. Flickinger, Mrs. Hull and Miss Bishop who represented Mr. Crummev.

Captains: Mrs. F. M. Eley, Mrs. D. W. Gilchrist, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Mrs. M. V. McMurdy, Mrs. Charles Crothers, Mrs. A. T. Hermann, Mrs. E. A. Wilcox, Mrs. L. Richards, E. V. Busch, A. G. Wilkins and George N. Herbert.

During this humanitarian campaign one unique gift was a solid gold chain to be sold for the relief of starving women and children. James Beatty, manager of the Liberty Theatre presented the committee through George N. Herbert's team with 200 theatre tickets for each month of the year, a gift that supported 10 children for the entire period. The crest of giving came on Saturday, March 6, 1918, with a response of \$4,222.00. San Jose's entire Armenian subscription during this "Judge Brown drive" took care of 1598 children, 1000 men and 1000 women in the destitute country that looked to us for help and did not look in vain.

The second drive for allied relief, headed by Charles M. O'Brien, chairman, and carried out with the machinery of the War Work council began January 14, 1919. With a quota of \$22,000 asked, over \$23,000 was given. The armistice silenced

the guns, out in that silence the cry for help from the people reaching empty hands to America came with clear insistence. San Jose met the appeal with splendid generosity. Charles M. O'Brien led his humanitarian campaigners straight over the top to a swift victory in a righteous cause, recognizing no goal, but a full quota flying the honor flag of oversubscription.

From the beginning of the war the tragedy that was France never appealed to America in vain. Hearts ached for France—and money that went to her swift relief was blessed with tears and an agony of prayer. The Joffre club, Club La France, the San Jose branch of civil and military relief, under the direction of Mrs. Victor Cauhape, at Twelfth and Virginia streets, sent hundreds of dollars and tons and tons of clothing and supplies. Societies and individuals adopted French orphans. The quaint, precise English of the letters of thanks that came from time to time did not disguise the intensity of feeling and the depth of understanding with which the French received the relief.

Every interval of time between bond and relief drives seemed to be occupied by war savings stamps, thrift stamps, sales of Smileage Books, and collection of money for "mess funds." Nothing was too big to attempt for our own or for others, nothing too small to receive grave attention if it were for "relief."

No history of local participation in the world-war is complete without a sincere tribute to the men who served on the three draft boards of the county and the physicians who made the physical examinations of the men and also the attorneys and laymen who labored late and early assisting the men to fill out their questionnaires. It was a grilling work and held no glow or promise of glory. Day after day, to the utter neglect of private business interests, these men and women kept the nation's intricate machinery of war running without friction. Draft boards, called also examination boards, were made up as follows: The city board—David Burnett, Everett Bailey, and Dr. J. U. Hull. Examiners—Drs. C. M. Richards, M. D. Baker, J. C. Blair, A. T. McGinty, L. V. Saph, E. E. Porter, S. B. Van Dalsem, E. A. Filepello, A. W. Conner, and H. J. B. Wright. County board No. 1—G. L. Downing, J. S. Mockbee and B. G. Allen; with Drs. D. A. Beattie, N. H. Bullock and W. L. Newell examiners. County board No. 2—Dr. A. E. Osborne, Paul F. Clark and F. T. Watkins. Examiners—Drs. L. Cothrain, C. A. Wayland, Geo. W. Fowler, E. E. Holbrook, E. H. Durgin and W. Adams.

Almost every attorney in Santa Clara county assisted in the work of filling out the questionnaires and the following persons—laymen—worked, under the persistent, faithful, intelligent, heroic guidance of Mr. Martin Murphy, from 8 o'clock a. m. in the three shifts to 10 p. m. for many, many days, in fact for a month, assisting in this arduous work:

Kate Devine, Cecelia O'Neil, Genevieve Horne, Beldon Gallagher, Maxene Cox, Olive F. Francis,

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Bertha Odell, Bess K. Beyerson, Adelaide E. Graham, Clara Ulrick, Jessie Webber, Flora S. Mathews, Alice V. Beckwith, Emma Holtz, Mrs. V. A. Benson, Victoria Shiliue, Mettie Pierce, Adelaide Valine, Ruth Spinelli, C. Kate Holt, Nora E. T. Coffin, Marie Rowan, Ruth De La Rosa, Mrs. Richard Healey, Frank A. Leslie, E. B. Huntington, C. W. Cutler, G. Marguardt.

From the first heart throb to the last tear it was all humanity—all a war to preserve the best things in the world and that by personal sacrifice.

Santa Clara county gave her sons and grieved with those who were nearest when blue stars turned to gold to mark the ultimate sacrifice. She gave of gold—abundantly and with full measure—heaped up and running over. Not in pride of possession is the heritage that San Jose gives to those who will hold the destiny of her future. Her glory lies in the things she gave up, in the sacrifices voluntarily made, in the beauty of the close brotherhood of her dark days, in the unquestioning and whole-heartedness of her response to the world's needs in the great world war.

* * *

THE WIND BEFORE THE DAWN

(Edith Daley)

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publishes peace.—Isaiah 52:7.

* * *

Since the cherubim o'er Eden flashed the menace of the sword
Upon sacrificial altars bath the blood of martyrs poured,
Through long ages, dark with midnight, though its beams fell faint and far,
God's own hand within the shadow kept alight
Hopes guiding star,
While the slaves of greed and power, God—endowed to think and feel,

Sought their heritage of Freedom in war's thunderous appeal.

But at last the boasted power of the inborn right of kings

Vanisheth before the sunlight that the dawn of Freedom brings!

There's clang of breaking fetters and the crash of falling thrones,

For a strange new note is sounding in the war's chaotic tones;

In the throes of deadly conflict, crowns and kingdoms pass away,—

Like a storm before the coming of a new and perfect day.

Last of power and possession, all oppression's hellish spawn

Flee before the vibrant whisper of the wind before the dawn!

For a great world power waketh that shall bid the strife to cease,

And intone war's benediction in a sacred hymn of Peace!

Beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that brings

To the serf and bondman, Freedom, gives them Liberty from Kings!

.

Soon the lifting smoke of battle shall America reveal

As the Bearer of the Message and the Keeper of the Seal;

For the call across the waters hath a mighty nation heard,

And they rise as men and brothers! They shall speak the final word

Under Freedom's starry banner, men of brain and men of brawn,—

For the power of the Nation is the wind before the dawn!

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Following are the names of men from Santa Clara County who entered the United States service in its various branches and departments during the war:

A	
Abarr, Earl	Anderson, Harry L.
Abbott, Elmer J.	Anderson, A. P.
Abbott, Herbert	Anderson, El Rey
Abinaute, Leonard	Anderson, J. M.
Abreo, Henry	Andrew, A.
Abro, Lawrence	Angelo, A. G.
Ackman, Earl	Angelo, R.
Ackman, Perry	Angell, Charles
Acton, John Edward	Anthes, Albert J.
Acton, Edward	Antrim, Chester
Acquistapace, C. A.	Angell, Thomas B.
Acquistapace, Paul	Anderson, Harry L.
Acquistapace, Columbus	Anzini, Dan
Adair, Clarence	Andreen, M.
Adams, Lawrence A.	Anthes, A. G.
Adams, V. S.	Andrade, M. L.
Adams, L. C.	Andlovic, Fred
Adams, R. E.	Anderson, Henry H.
Adams, Carl	Anderson, Earl A.
Adams, James	Anderson, L. C.
Adams, Joe	Angelo, Jos M.
Adams, W. F.	Anderson, Dewey
Adoradio, Emery	Andlovic, Frank
Adrean, Giles	Annani, Joe
Adams, Sydney	Andrade, George
Adams, Miner	Ancino, Milo
Abern, Ralph	Anthony, C. C.
Airla, Henry J.	Appel, J. Monroe
Aitkeen, Malcolm D.	Appleby, Wm.
Albanese, Roscio	Armentta, Anthony L.
Albert, Joseph	Archibald, Robert
Albertini, George F.	Arata, Joe
Albertson, Galen L.	Arbing, B. H.
Allen, William M.	Artana, Frank
Allen, James M.	Arguello, Donald
Allen, Marion C.	Archibald, H.
Allison, Raymond	Archibald, Robert
Allenby, J. Leslie	Archibald, E.
Alexander, Egbert	Argall, Charles G.
Alexander, Clyde	Argall, Frank
Alexander, M. W.	Argall, Clarence
Alexander, Samuel	Armstrong, G. L.
Alexander, John	Armetta, Vincent
Allen, Frank	Arnold, Robert H.
Allen, J. W.	Arnott, John D.
Alameda, John	Argall, Marsden
Albertin, Richard	Argall, Claude
Alves, Maning	Aschman, Ernest G.
Albright, Leslie	Ashpaugh, Cecil
Alvarez, Clarence Z.	Ash, Percy F.
Amaval, Frank	Ashpaugh, Arthur C.
Ambrose, Ladner	Aten, Boyce
Amos, Earl H.	Atkinson, David
Amasalian, Garabed	Auzerais, John L.
Anderson, John	Avata, A. E.
Andreen, Melvin	Ayer, Joe
Anderson, Henry H.	Ayer, Ray H.
Anderson, George L.	Aylesworth, Wm.
Anderson, Axel P.	Ayers, Elliott
	Azavedo, J. P.
	Azevedo, Joseph C.
	B
	Bacigalupi, Reno J.
	Batten, William J.
	Bachrodt, Walter L.
	Barnwell, Will J.
	Barnwell, Jay J.
	Barnwell, Dwight H.
	Baird, Carl
	Bailey, Curtis S.
	Bacigalupi, James
	Bargetto, Peter
	Barnes, Howard
	Barnett, Lloyd
	Barstow, Richmond
	Barton, Bruce R.
	Basile, Joe
	Battinich, Nicholas
	Bayhon, W. D.
	Bachmurski, Joseph
	Bacigalupi, James
	Bacigaupi, Reno J.
	Baggs, C. A.
	Ballantyne, Frank
	Bailey, H. S.
	Baker, Edward L.
	Baker, Geo. Conrad
	Baker, Herbert C.
	Baker, William E.
	Baleom, Antone
	Baldwin, Willis
	Ballard, J. H.
	Ballantyne, Earl James
	Barbano, Joe
	Baldwin, John
	Bartley, H. M.
	Bardwell, Chas. E.
	Bailey, Cecil
	Bartley, Oliver
	Batineh, Miho
	Barдалик, Obren
	Balj, Spasoje
	Bacon, Lloyd
	Banks, Charles
	Bartle, J. Bennett
	Barge, R. J.
	Barnes, Frederick
	Banard, John
	Bardwell, Chas. E., Jr.
	Bagnatori, G.
	Bagnatori, S.
	Baker, Herbert C.
	Barshinger, Lee
	Barry, Frank P., Jr.
	Baseom, Carl C.
	Bailey, James
	Bachman, Fred W.
	Barelay, Jack
	Baleon, Antone
	Barcellona, Joseph
	Baker, Conrad
	Bates, W. H.
	Bailey, S. H.
	Baldwin, Howard
	Barrow, Henry
	Bayhon, W. D.
	Batten, W. J.
	Beattie, J. I.
	Beck, Thomas
	Beck, Allen
	Beck, P. L.
	Beckwith, Paul
	Berry, Cyrus
	Berry, John
	Berry, Roy
	Beecroft, E. L.
	Berg, Arthur O.
	Becker, Earnest
	Beggs, Merle E.
	Berry, Clifford Bell
	Bellamy, Clarence
	Berryman, F. W.
	Bell, Everett
	Bell, Clifford E.
	Bell, Arch H.
	Bell, Kenneth
	Beach, Philo
	Beck, Evans T.
	Bennett, Robert J.
	Bellomo, William
	Berryessa, Arthur
	Bewick, David
	Beecroft, H. S.
	Bettencourt, Mannel
	Bertsch, Lester
	Beusberg, Ben
	Bensberg, Carl
	Becker, Geo.
	Bersac, Eugene B.
	Beard, Paul V.
	Benson, Harry
	Benson, Paul
	Bennett, Albert A.
	Bellamy, Clarence G.
	Beaver, George L.
	Bernheesal, R. F.
	Benson, Frank H.
	Bean, James
	Bear, J. B.
	Beale, Francis E.
	Bean, J. Edwin
	Beard, Walter R.
	Beatty, Al
	Beatty, Wm. J.
	Beaudikofer, Herman J.
	Beaudoin, Wm. E.
	Becker, Edward N.
	Becker, Ernest
	Becker, George L.
	Beecroft
	Beggs, Phil B.
	Bello, Enos
	Bellhain, William
	Bennett, E. A.
	Bennett, Del G.
	Berdrow, Louis
	Berger, Earle O.
	Berger, Edward G.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Berger, Wm.	Bonelli, Earl L.	Briggs, Ottis Emmons	Bushnell, Floyd
Berggren, Mauritz	Bonton, Lester F.	Bradley, Wm.	Bubb, John
Beall, Albert Wm.	Boys, Wallace	Brownell, J. R.	Butler, Otis
Bernal, Bill	Booksin, Hubert A.	Bradley, L.	Bugge, James
Bernal, A. F.	Bowler, Frank L.	Brandis, Fred	Burlingame, Donald L.
Bernal, Thos. P.	Bonetti, Alfonso	Brandon, Elmer	Burrell, Ralph
Berryessa, A. E.	Boyd, Thos. J.	Bramman, Sidney	Burns, H. H.
Bertucci, Andrew	Bocks, Fred W.	Bravo, Ralph	Byers, G. Allen
Benek, Henry E.	Bowden, Jas. L.	Brister, Edward H.	Byington, Preston
Benek, John	Boxill, Alman	Breed, —	C
Betts, M. Clifford	Bossotti, John	Brent, Lee C.	Casimano, Nuncio Joe
Betts, C. R.	Bois, Stanley Lee	Britton, L. H.	Carroll, H. G.
Benson, Louis R.	Boydston, Ralph E.	Brooks, Eddie	Case, Calvin H.
Bertoli, W. G.	Boehle, Wilbert	Brown, Ashley	Cantua, Frank T.
Bensberg, Carl	Boehme, Heinie B.	Brown, Lanier	Call, Clyde C.
Bigler, Montell	Bojorgues, Alexander D.	Brown, Clarence	Casema, Joseph G.
Bille, Max H.	Boker, Edward	Brown, Edward A., Jr.	Casey, Raymond W.
Binkley, Robert	Bondie, Nuncio	Brog, Hoy W.	Carey, Jack
Bielings, Wall M.	Bondi, Salvadore	Brown, Geo. W.	Campbell, Bert
Bigger, Clyde	Boosey, F. O.	Brown, Harry J.	Caldwell, E. F.
Bigars, John	Bosques, Stephen	Brown, Walter G.	Campbell, Douglas
Binder, Rudolph	Botelho, Wm.	Brown, Edward A., Jr.	Campbell, J. A. H.
Bingham, J. H.	Bothwell, Bruce S.	Brown, Milton J.	Campbell, Wallace
Binkley, R. T.	Boulware, Lester	Brown, Raymond	Campbell, William
Blabon, Walter	Bowden, Bayard	Brown, Donald	Cancillo, Angelo
Blabon, Irwin	Bowden, C. K.	Brown, Russell C.	Canela, Adolph B.
Blakeley, Theron M.	Bowden, Pierce	Browning, Herman E.	Cantande, James
Blanchfield, Michael L.	Boyd, George	Brokenshire, Mark G.	Cantell, John F.
Bland, Wallace E.	Boyd, Max L.	Brokenshire, John	Cantele, Vincent
Blaisdell, Harry L.	Bowman, Edwin L.	Brown, Wallace A.	Cantelow, Rolland W.
Blissett, Walter	Brandon, Elmer	Brownell, Herbert	Cantua, George T.
Blondin, Fred P.	Braden, Ross J.	Brophy, James	Carnean, Clyde
Blackmar, Frank	Bray, Geo. G.	Brubaker, O. D.	Cardona, Chas.
Blois, Stanley Lee	Brannaman, James	Bryan, Stanley E.	Carlile, Shirley F.
Block, F. R.	Bracker, Jos. M.	Bryant, Geo.	Carlson, Edwin B.
Blake, Clarence T.	Brownell, Norman E.	Bryant, Geo. A.	Carlson, Walter
Blanch, Chas. R.	Bressani, Richard	Bryant, Oren	Carrera, Frank
Blair, Wm. F.	Brown, Leo	Browne, Ashley C.	Carson, A. J.
Blaisdell, Leland S.	Brown, Walter G.	Bussini, Frank	Carter, Roy
Blabon, Irving H.	Bryant, Albert	Bundesen, W. T.	Carter, Geo. E.
Blabon, W. L.	Brown, Byron	Butterfield, Roland	Carvelli, Paskey
Blackmar, Frank W.	Brownlee, William M.	Buhrz, Hermann W.	Casselli, P.
Blake, Clarence T.	Brokenshire, Wesley J.	Buero, James	Castro, Francis A.
Blake, Roy D.	Brett, Henry C.	Buchser, Emil	Caughern, Henry J.
Blanch, Chas. R.	Brooks, William	Burlingame, B. L.	Carroll, Ed
Blodgett, Burnell	Bresani, Richard V.	Burns, Geo. T.	Cantell, John F.
Blood, Chas. R.	Brazi, Mammel	Butcher, Roller M.	Camp, H.
Blood, Dan H.	Brown, H. E.	Buchan, Dean W.	Carter, Rae
Bonar, Gerald C.	Bradley, E. G.	Buckley, Milton	Carter, Irving
Bondi, Joseph	Britton, Lewis H.	Butterfield, Irvis	Carlyle, Claire
Boggiano, J.	Braechi, Ernest	Buchout, R. B.	Carlyle, Cecil
Boezinger, Frank	Brackett, Ray E.	Buck, John W.	Campbell, Allen R.
Boone, Fred	Brunhoffer, Alvin	Buck, Earl R.	Card, J. Lockhart
Boulware, C. L.	Brown, Edward E.	Buck, John N.	Card, Robert J.
Bowie, Adrian	Browning, H. D.	Buck, Keith	Carey, George
Bowie, Allen	Bradley, C. D.	Burvielt, Paul	Cashel, John
Bowie, Francis	Branner, Geo.	Burkhart, Beryl	Castellie, Edward
Bowie, Philip	Brickley, Edward M.	Burkhart, O. C.	Castellie, Antonio
Bowden, Archer	Britten, Chas. E.	Burke, Harvey	Cattell, William A.
Boxill, Chas.	Branner, John	Bubb, John D.	Calton, Joseph
Bocher, David	Brown, Marte M.	Bunch, Chas. A.	Calabro, Jos. F.
Bothwell, L.	Bravo, Ralph	Burke, Will	Cardoza, Joseph
Boujetti, Chester	Brinkman, F. H.	Burns, William	Carrera, Frank
Booker, Alfred C.	Bradford Winslow E.	Burtner, Edwin R.	Carrera, A.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Casella, Peter	Close, Samuel	Cox, Raph F.	Cusack, James B.
Casella, John	Close, Allen J.	Coyle, Dan	Cutter, Richard
Casella, Chas.	Clute, Bert	Condon, Herbert F.	Cushing, Miles G.
Carlton, Fred	Clogg, Alvin E.	Cobb, Howard	Cunningham, Felix
Campbell, Harold M.	Clesi, B. J.	Cole, Alpheus D.	Cutter, Allan
Castleman, Fred J.	Clesi, P. J.	Cole, Frank	Currier, Donald
Cavellero, Alfred E.	Clark, A. W.	Collier, Philip	Cussigh, Joseph
Carroll, Edmund	Clevenger, Howard	Collier, Ray	D
Casaletto, Lawrence	Clary, Hugh L.	Collier, William	Dahlgren, Henry A.
Cady, Larns V.	Clark, Ben	Compton, Howard	Daily, Lawrence H.
Cady, Theron	Clark, Paul M.	Condon, Leon	Dallas, Andrew
Case, Lawrence G.	Clark, James E.	Connelly, Tristram	Daves, Willis
Carpenter, William R.	Clarke, Birge	Costa, E. J.	Dawson, Frank
Carman, Hugh	Clark, Wallace S.	Conover, John S.	Davison, R. N.
Caldwell, Elmer R.	Clark, Walter	Costa, John	Daley, Arnel
Caldwell, Earl A.	Clark, Donald	Cotter, James	Daly, Roy
Cather, Thomas	Clarke, Ernest	Couch, Albert	Daly, Thos. E.
Caldwell, H.	Clunie, Thomas J.	Couch, John	Daly, P. A.
Callender, E. G.	Coe, Carl M.	Couch, William	Davis, Roy L.
Callender, Earl G.	Cochrell, Beverley R.	Cozzens, Robert	Davy, Roy
Campbell, Kenneth	Cohn, Robert C.	Crall, Henry C.	Dahl, John S.
Call, George H.	Colburn, Alfred E.	Crall, Herbert	Dalton, Earl L.
Castro, C. J.	Colburn, Elbert F.	Crosby, Archie L.	Davidson, Elliott E.
Carabel, Alfred	Collins, Chas W. .	Crawford W. L.	Davidson, Carlisle
Castro, Francis	Collins, Geo.	Crabb, Irving M.	Davis, Frank S.
Castro, Chrisanto	Compton, James E.	Crane, John J.	Davis, Harold
Cascaron, August	Cook, Clyde S.	Crane, Frank	Davis, Philip
Carter, William H.	Cooley, Edward S.	Creek, Paul	Davis, Peter
Casey, Raymond W.	Cooper, Vern	Crescini, Santo	Davis, George G.
Christian, Alvin R.	Corno, Chas. .	Cribari, Pasquale	Davenport, William
Cheney, Adelbert	Cottrell, Clifton C.	Crook, Ernest E.	Daves, Frank D.
Chew, Geo. A.	Coryell, Frank	Crosby, Archie	Daves, Willis E.
Cheney, Charlton	Cooper, Donald	Craig, Roy	Davis, Victor
Childs, Lerory	Congro, Samuel	Crair, Arthur	Davis, Asa D.
Chiles, Arthur C.	Cochran, W.	Crews, Emmett	Davis, Cecil
Chayer, Frank	Cole, Franklin	Crow, Harold	Davis, Chas. R.
Christa, Frank	Cole, Chauncey	Crosby, Clarence A.	Davis, Frank C.
Cherrington, Reed B.	Coltrin, Joseph	Crossetti, John	Dawley, Sibley M.
Chace, John Derrol	Cole, Alphens D.	Cronin, Vincent	Dallas, Andrew
Chargin, Joseph A.	Conti, Antone	Criban, Angelo	Dampier, F. O.
Chaboya, Abell	Cox, Ralph	Crosby, Clarence A.	Davis, F. C.
Chaboya, Geo. R.	Cox, Leslie	Crothers, Wesley E.	Danjat, A.
Chappell, Gordan	Costay, Frank B.	Crow, Clinton M.	Daley, John P.
Chappell, Jerome	Copeland, F. W.	Crow, Walter M.	De Lee, Henry
Chappell, Chester	Covill, Wm F.	Cruise, Chas. C.	Delano, Preston B.
Cheney, Harold	Coxson, R. S.	Cruise, Joseph J.	De Vries, L. P.
Chaboya, Elmer Julius	Cook, Harry R.	Cushman, Reuben	Dennis, C. M.
Chaboya, Randolph	Costagan, Geo.	Cushman, Arthur	Denhart, Harry
Challen, Sylvan E.	Cox, Donald	Cullen, W. L.	Dewitt, Frank
Chapman, Louis	Cox, Philip	Cullen, Thomas	Delanini, G.
Chase, Edward H.	Cook, Dewey	Cullen, John	Deitz, William
Chase, E. E.	Condon, Leo	Cummings, —	Dempsey, James
Cheshbro, L. H.	Condossa, J.	Cullen, E. J.	Denhart, R. E.
Cheshbro, Otto	Coyle, Albert Freeman	Cushing, James B.	Delaney, Patrick J.
Chester, E. W.	Consolacio, E.	Curtis, Glen	Delloso, Louis A.
Chew, Geo.	Coreia, J.	Cuneo, J. T.	Del Ponte, Wm. J.
Chrisman, Harry J.	Correa, Mannel	Curtis, Rowen	Dempsey, J.
Christierson, A. von	Cordrey, Felix S.	Curtis, Paul	Derby, Howard
Church, Harlan	Cox, A. E.	Curtis, Paul E.	De Rose, Jenaro
Churchill, Allen	Covill, Mark A.	Cuddenback, Leon D.	De Fiore, Domenie A.
Churchill, Frank	Cowgill, Geo. R.	Curtis, Ernest	Dent, Melville
Chrisman, Claud R.	Cox, Ben	Curran, John J.	Dent, Vernon V. B.
Chrisman, Harold	Cox, Frank J.	Curtis, Wallace B.	Deardoff, Francis
Clark, Bruce	Cox, Mark	Curtis, E. J.	Dermody, Geo. S.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

De Cartoni, John M.	Dugdale, L. B.	Eustice, Edsworth	Fickert, Archie
De Bernardi, Louis	Dugdale, R.	Eustice, Lelan	Finn, James G.
De Marco, James	Dunsford, Roy	Evans, Arthur M.	Fisher, Raymond W.
Delaney, Clem	Dunn, Otis E.	Evens, Harvey A.	Fittinghoff, Ludwig L.
Dias, Anthony R.	Dutcher, Russell	Evans, Chas.	Flanagan, William J.
Dickson, Albert	Dutcher, Cecil E.	F	Flannelly, James
Distel, Emil J.	Dyer, Kenneth H.	Fahey, Albert	Fletcher, Hal
Ditto, Frank S.	Dyche, Justin	Fahey, Herbert	Flinn, Ben
Donapoli, Frank	Dyer, DeWitt	Fabretti, —	Fletcher, Floyd B.
Doss, Tony	Dyer, Zeb	Fairchild, Rollins A.	Fletcher, Wm. D.
Dies, Thos. M.	Dyer, George	Fair, Frank	Flower, Roswell
Dictye, Adolph L.	E	Falk, Victor	Flint, Theodore S.
Dietz, Charles H.	Eaton, Alfred	Fallon, Geo. T.	Flint, Donovan
Difani, Frank	Eaton, Weeham M.	Fallo, Philip	Flugel, Ewald
Difani, George	Eastman, Burton N.	Fahner, Emil	Flickinger, Clifton B.
Dingley, Robert	Eastland, Joseph L.	Farnsworth, Paul	Flockhart, Louis
Dimond, W. N.	Easton, Weelum	Farnsworth, Waldo S.	Flores, Tom
Distel, E. J.	Eberhardt, F. S.	Farnsworth, Walter	Flask, R. H.
Dicarlo, Salvator	Eckman, Victor	Faulds, John	Flynn, Daniel
Diaz, Tom	Edmans, Arthur L.	Fale, Schyler	Flynn, John P.
Dickinson, Almer Edwin	Eddy, L. E.	Fallows, Chas. S.	Portago, John
Doan, Kenneth W.	Edmons, Arthur	Farris, Fauna	Foucade, Ben
Dodd, Ormal	Edwards, Samuel	Faso, Joseph	Forward, Arthur
Domeney, Pierre	Edmondston, Arthur B.	Fatjo, Tucco	Fout, Edmund E.
Donahue, Dan F.	Edgerton, Frank	Farrell, L. M.	Fosterling, Roy E.
Domico, J.	Edwards, Parker	Fallon, Geo.	Forward, Arthur
Donaldson, Chas.	Edwards, Geo. D.	Fatjo, Antonio A.	Ford, Edward B.
Donant, Marcus	Ehlers, Harry	Fabretti, Frank A.	Ford, Truman A.
Dooley, Walter T.	Ehrhart, Alfred E.	Farotts, G.	Force, Archie
Dorr, Arthur	Ekmann, Ivar C.	Feliciano, F.	Forgee, Chas. C.
Doye, Lane	Elliott, Wm. G.	Feeney, Luke A.	Forgee, Wm. B.
Dose, Samuel E.	Ely, Leonard W.	Ferreira, Alivan	Foster, Tony
Donat, Mark J.	Ely, William	Ferreira, Frank	Fox, R. E.
Dougherty, Francis N.	Elsey, Geo. W.	Fehrenbacher, Florine	Foster, William L.
Douglas, Harold D.	Elliott, Clay B.	Felix, William	Fouch, Homer K.
Dow, Howard	Elmer, Ray	Feathers, Clifford	Fought, W. C.
Dwyer, Alfred H.	Ellis, Glen Lyle	Fernish, Chas. A.	Fowler, Mel
Dodd, Jack	Ellis, Reginald A.	Fereria, Frank	Fowler, Fred H.
Dolbow, Floyd	Elkins, Ben F.	Fellen, William	Fowler, Ray
Donaldson, William J.	Emery, Chas.	Feathers, Clifford P.	Franklin, Milton
Doldbins, David W.	Emig, Carl R.	Ferreira, Frank R.	Francis, Walter C.
Doan, Earl	Emig, Carl	Perioli, Florindo	Fredricks, Lloyd
Doan, Harrold	Emig, Oscar L.	Feiring, Chas.	Fredrickson, B. S.
Dodson, S. W.	Emlen, Drew	Felmeth, Thomas H.	Fredrickson, Harry
Colan, Bert O.	Emmerson, Vernon	Fellmeth, Geo. R.	Fredrick, Wallace
Donald, William M.	Emerson, Roy J.	Ferrari, Joseph Giuseppe	Fromment, Rudolph
Dow, Elwood	Enos, M. S.	Fisher, Alonzo	Frolic, Wm.
Dowd, A. J.	Engels, Emile	Fisher, J. M.	Frost, Cyril Chas.
Dow, Neal	Putriken, Roy L.	Fitzgerald, Arthur	Frost, Harold
Dowling, Arthur	Ennis, Joe	Findlay, Thos. J.	Frank, Walter
Dowley, Sibley	Engle, W. F.	Finello, Angelo	Fraper, Leslie
Draper, Henry L.	English, Floyd	Fischer, Clyde	Freeman, Leland
Dreischmeyer, Elmer S.	Enright, E.	Fisher, Joe	Freitas, Louis
Drouet, L.	Epp, Fred F.	Fitzpatrick, J. H.	Fritz, Bob
Dubendorf, H. H.	Erbentrant, Edwin Otis	Fleiz, G. B.	Freudenthal, Leslie
Dubendorf, John	Ernst, Albert A.	Fiman, Edward F.	Frederickson, J. C.
Dunlap, A. K.	Estrada, Alfred	Finrock, Allen	Freshhour, Everett
Duden, Lon	Espinosa, T. J.	Finrock, Robert	Frost, Audley L.
Dunna, Leonard	Espinoza, L. J.	Fisens, Vent W.	French, Clarence
Duarte, Manuel N.	Estruth, John Owen	Fischer, William	Frantz, Harry W.
Duff, Ellis H.	Estrada, George	Fisher, H. B., Jr.	Franks, Geo. D.
Duffy, Leslie	Eseobar, Chas.	Fitzgerald, D. W.	Freeman, Elmer S.
Duke, Harry	Eton, Gerald M.	Fitzgerald, R. E.	Freyschag, Carl
Dunham, Lowell	Eubanks, R. S.	Fitzpatrick, Jos. M.	Freyschlag, F.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Freyschlag, Herman F.	Givens, H. D.	Gullie, William E.	Herring, Norman
Freyschlag, Oscar	Glendenning, Geo. M.	Gurries, Alfonzo	Hewitt, Joseph R.
Fritsch, Jimmie	Glendenning, Allen D.	Gurries, Frank	Heald, Elmer W.
Furtado, Mannel	Gnesa, Joe	Gurries, Henry	Heath, Ronald
Furtado, M. S.	Gomez, Alonzo	Gunn, Wilbur	Helman, Stuart
Fuller, Thomas R.	Goodwin, Ray	Gwyther, Lionel	Heidman, Jean P.
Fuller, H. C.	Gorham, Harvey E.	H	Herriford, Floyd
G	Gorman, Raymond	Harris, Clarence	Heintz, Jack E.
Gale, Harold	Gould, Elmer T.	Haub, Elmer F.	Henderson, Roy F.
Garren, S. J.	Goulding, Joseph	Hafley, Stanley G.	Heyden, Walter J.
Garliepp, Adolph	Goltman, Dave	Hartman, Albert H.	Henwood, Russell H.
Garliepp, Wm. Jr.	Gocham, Henry M.	Hayes, Harold Keith	Hedlum, Oscar
Garliepp, Fred	Godsworthy, Paul	Hawkinson, Lawrence A.	Healts, Will
Gaddie, Luman C.	Godsman, Chas.	Hayes, Harold C.	Headley, Roy E.
Gadner, Jacob A.	Gomes, Tony	Harter, Edwin Rea	Heiser, Edwin
Gallardin, Harry	Gonzalis, Frank	Hathaway, Otto	Heller, Allen
Galloway, Jay B.	Gonzalis, M.	Hanks, Robert L.	Hendricks, Lawrence
Galliotto, Nick J.	Gonzales, Frank L.	Haw, Chas.	Henning, Geo. Ellis
Gardener, Ralph	Gonzales, Steve	Hayford, Donald D.	Henning, Harry
Galliotte, —	Gould, Benjamin F.	Hartley, Horace C.	Herbert, Van P.
Garlieppi, Adolf D.	Gross, Edward L.	Hazleton, Harold E.	Herman, Fernando
Garrett, Robert L.	Gross, Wilmer J.	Hazen, John S.	Herman, Fred Weld
Gates, Byron	Groesbeck, Earl	Hajost, Walter	Herrington, Clarence O.
Gaiv, Henry W.	Gray, John H.	Hall, Evans E.	Herrington, Louis O.
Garren, S. J.	Gray, Gerald	Hall, D. B.	Hershey, Elmer C.
Garcia, Ben	Gree, Risto	Hall, Wm. H.	Hester, Robert J.
Garcia, Joe	Graves, Roy E.	Hall, Jack	Hestwood, Robert
Gardner, Wm. Floyd	Graham, Hugh	Hall, H. Russell	Hendricks, Henry P. Jr.
Garglione, Joe	Graham, Granville	Hahn, Ernest R.	Henderson S. E.
Galart, A.	Graham, Chalmers	Hall, James T.	Hester, W. E.
Gaston, C. R.	Graham, Howard	Halbeck, Arthur	Hestwood, Jas. G.
Gardner, E. V.	Green, Charles	Haller, Edwin	Henderson, Lloyd
George, Jos. T.	Green, George	Hamlin, Howard	Hernandez, T.
George, Lawrence	Green, Raymond	Hageman, Warren	Hicks, Raymond A.
George, Chas. B.	Greene, Merrill C.	Hansen, C. A.	Hicks, Leo R.
George, Reuben L.	Greene, Waldron	Hanson, N. O.	Hicks, Harry E.
George, Anthony	Greer, John	Harris, Leslie	Hicks, Raymond W.
George, Joseph	Gribner, J. T.	Hatch, L.	Higgins, Barney
Gerrells, Elton	Graham, Emmitt	Hatch, W.	Higgins, Thos. J.
Gerrity, John M.	Griffith, M. A.	Hatch, Elton	Hill, Horace
Geddstone, Dwight B.	Granger, Farley E.	Hatch, Elmer	Hill, Rowland
Geoffroy, Georgegg	Granicher, Walter O.	Haines, Geo. R.	Hill, Frank
Genovese, Arcangelo	Graham, Geo.	Hagel, Carl J.	Hill R. D.
Gehrig, Wm.	Graul, William	Hansen, Paul	Higgins, Ira
Gemmill, Wm.	Graves, Raymond S.	Hardeman, Fabian	Hines, John
Georvy, Fred	Green, Geo. G.	Harris, Chas. S.	Hines, W. G.
Gemmel, Wm.	Green, Pettis E.	Hartman, Milton	Hobson, Frank B.
Gennia, Joe	Greenbaum, —	Harvie, Irwin C.	Hoffman, Harry E.
Gebhani, P.	Griffin, Robert A.	Hayes, Phil	Hogrove, Wm.
Gerlach, Frederick J.	Grifo, Tony	Hays, Sam E.	Hollenbeck, Paul M.
Gertridge, Clyde	Greisold, John W.	Hanson, Arthur	Holthouse, L. E.
Gherzi, Frank C.	Griswold, Oscar W.	Hannah, Sidney R.	Holloway, L. B.
Giamparsi, A.	Grueb, Walter	Hastings, Harry	Holzhauser, O. F.
Gibson, Paul B.	Granicker, Walter Otto	Haworth, Floyd	Hoerler, H. Ernest
Gilbert, J. R.	Grilli, Celeste	Hackett, R. G.	Hooper, Linden A.
Giaccomazzi, John E.	Green, M. D., Maxwell T.	Harkers, James	Houyer, Wesley L.
Gibson, Elmer	Griffin, Chas. M.	Hansen, John S.	Horton, Thomas
Gillespie, H.	Grigg, Steve	Harkness, Thomas	Horne, John C.
Gillespie, Thomas	Gunter, Fred H.	Haselback, H. C.	Hough, W. C.
Gimini, Nick	Gustafson, Elmer C.	Halmeyer, Frank	Hough, W. E.
Gilbert, Normal	Guerrier, Edson M.	Harris, Joe	Howland, Cecil
Gilman, Daniel A.	Guera, Tony	Healy, Edwin C.	Howard, P. C.
Gillesie, Dr. W. B.	Gultomsen, Alfred G.	Redlund, Stuart	Hoxie, Gny D.
Gilbert, Clarence	Guttormsen, Alfred	Hegarty, Harry	Holden, Harvey L.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Howard, Glenn
 Hoge, Frank G.
 Howes, R. S.
 Hopping, Floyd
 House, Ed
 Howell, Alfred V.
 Hosang, Casper
 Hosang, George
 Hosang, Joseph
 Holtzhauser, W. G.
 House, A.
 Howes, Ray
 Hornlein, Hugo
 Honzicker, Louis
 Hogrove, William
 Houser, Paul
 Houser, Harry A.
 Holthouse, Leo
 Howland, Cecil
 Hocking, Thomas
 Hoffman, Robin
 Hoover, Fenton
 Howard, Graeme
 Howe, Harold
 Hubbard, Eugene C.
 Hubbard, Geo.
 Hubbard, Gordon
 Hubbell, Irving
 Hubbell, Willis
 Humphries, Errol T.
 Humphries, Rolfe
 Humphries, Geo. R.
 Humphries, John H.
 Humphries, Laurence
 Hutchinson, A. J. L.
 Hutchinson, James S.
 Hutchinson, W. N. L.
 Huttmaun, Emil
 Huttmaun, Heinrich
 Hurley, B. A.
 Hughes, Frank M.
 Hubley, Gilbert F.
 Hubley, Phil
 Hughes, Chas. P.
 Hughes, Stanley
 Hughson, Frank W.
 Humburg, Walter
 Hunter, J. V.
 Hunter, John
 Hunter, M. J.
 Hunter, Max
 Huckaby, Vernon
 Hurley, B. W.
 Hurley, H. A.
 Hyde, J. L.

I

Iekler, George
 Ingleson, Al
 Ingraham, Mark
 Ingram, R. D.
 Innus, A. C.
 Irvine, Wm.
 Isabel, George T.
 Isasca, Vincent

Isabel, Arthur
 Isabel, A. L.
 Ivancovich, Geo.
 Ivancovich, John
 Ivancovich, J. J.

J

Jaehanson, Shirley
 Jackson, Wm. T.
 Jaeger, B.
 Jaeger, Eugene
 Jackson, Byron
 Jackson, Loraine
 James, Daniel W.
 Jamison, A.
 January, T. G.
 Janssens, Gus
 James, Stanley
 Jahnson, C. B.
 Jacito, Stevens
 Jacobs, Nicholas J.
 Jayet, W. E. R.
 Jaccard, Victor A.
 Jahnson, Emil C.
 Jenkinson, Ellis L.
 Jenkins, Herold
 Jensen, Anton
 Jefferson, J. A.
 Jenkins, Albert J.
 Jensen, Henry
 Jenkinson, Frank L.
 Jensen, James O.
 Jelavich, Steve
 Jewett, Harold W.
 Jepsen, Ingward
 Jepsen, Dan
 Jesink, August
 Jesink, Harold
 Jesink, Geo.
 Jesink, Gus C.
 Job, Merle
 Joep, Clifford H.
 Johnson, Lester M.
 Johnson, Charles R.
 Johnson, Harry T.
 Johansen, Carl
 Johnson, J. Howard
 Johnson, William
 Johnson, Harry
 Johnson, Lloyd
 Johnson, Oliver M.
 Johnson, Leslie N.
 Johnson, Ralph W.
 Johnson, Oscar L.
 Johnson, Milton H.
 Johnson, Eustice Craig
 Johnson, Stanley R.
 Johnson, Harold C.
 Johnson, R. P.
 Johnson, Clair R.
 Johnson, Lewis D.
 Johnson, W. H.
 Johnson, Andy
 Johnson, Dwight
 Johnson, Donald

Jayet, Ernest J.
 Johnson, E. K.
 Johnson, Foster
 Johnson, Ira P.
 Johnson, Ralph
 Jones, Arthur E.
 Jones, Llewellyn
 Jones, Henry J.
 Jones, Marion
 Jones, Ivor
 Jones, Ralph W.
 Jones, M. H.
 Jones, Marion
 Jones, Earl B.
 Jones, John
 Jordan, Knight
 Johns, H. M.
 Johns, Percy R.
 Johns, Stanley
 Juarez, Edward
 Jury J. G.

K

Karson, E. F.
 Kebby, Maurice
 Kearney, Raymond W.
 Kannely, C.
 Kassoun, Eugene F.
 Kavanaugh, Bert B.
 Keene, Frank D.
 Keesling, Hayes
 Keesling, Joe S.
 Kelly, F. W.
 Kelley, Vivian
 Kelly, Jos F.
 Kelley, Maurice
 Kemling, Chas. W.
 Kenney, Edward L.
 Keesling, Russell
 Kennedy, Hugh J.
 Keaton, Lester
 Kennedy, Scott J.
 Keep, Malcolm C.
 Kensler, Clarence
 Kelsey, Willis
 Kent, Albert
 Kerr, Chester W.
 Kent, Chas.
 Kelly, Wm
 Kelly, John
 Keahey, Ernest W.
 Keeler, P. B.
 Kelley, E., Jr.
 Keahey, Frank B.
 Keopke, Elmer
 Keller, Chas. J.
 Keaton, Chas. Henry
 Keaton, Charles H.
 Killam, W. H.
 Kimber, John
 Kimler, Charles
 Kimber, Arthur C.
 Kirksey, Morris M.
 Kirksey, F. B.
 Kimball, Porter

Kirksey, Chas. G.
 Kifer, John F.
 Kiely, William
 Kimberlin, James
 Klein, Emile
 King, Horace
 Kimberlin, James L.
 Kinney, Raymond H.
 Kilburn, Gregg
 King, Leshe F.
 Kinnear, Floyd F.
 Kirk, Ormiston B.
 Kifer, Jack F.
 King, W. H.
 Klechner, Thomas
 Klein, Richard R.
 Knoth, David.
 Kneass, Ed
 Knight, Remi C.
 Knoth, Frederick A.
 Knowles, W. A.
 Knuth, Frank
 Knickerbocker, Roy R.
 Knox, Harry G.
 Knollin, Ernesto R.
 Knudsen, Fred
 Kohner, Oscar
 Koehle, George
 Koch, Ed
 Kokes, Jos. E.
 Kottinger, Harvey L.
 Kroeber, L.
 Krafft, William H.
 Kroll, Rudolph
 Krakown, John
 Kratt, Carl E.
 Krauss, Lister
 Kreps, J. F.
 Kreps, John
 Krapp, Harrison
 Kuester, Jules
 Kuhlman, Hayey F.
 Kunze, Burnell
 Kuhlman, C. Albert

L

Laine, Frank
 Lacerda, Manuel
 Langley, Selwyn G.
 Landels, Edw. D.
 Lawlor, Milton V.
 Lake, Will H.
 La Bare, Wm. Ernest
 LaFayette, J. S.
 Lachmund, Otto
 Lachmund, Harry
 La Piere, George
 Lantz, Lyman A.
 Lane, Roy A.
 Lathrop, Harry J.
 La Hue, Lawrence L.
 Lavid, Cecil
 Lake, F. W.
 Lamb, Bernard B.
 Lam, Lawrence E.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Lamm, Frank T.	Lee, Mylo	Lynton, Edward D.	Madsen, Herbert H.
Lamb, Harold N.	Lenoard, Ignatius	Lyons, Wm. A.	Maegly, C. F.
La Pierre, Arnaud	LeBourn, L.	Lyn, George	Maingueneau, Faustin
Lamb, John W.	Lewis, Lawrence	Lyons, Heber G.	Maloni, John
Lamb, Paul	Le Vecque, Norman	Lyndon, Percy	Maisonueuve, Joseph A.
Lancaster, Gus	Lemon, Richard	Lynn, Leo F.	Malla, Andrew
Landers, Wm. H.	Lenman, Geo. B.	M	
Landon, Raymond E.	Lienburg, E. D.	Martin, M. P.	Maloo, Fritz
Lamm, Ed	Lindsey, Earl	Martin, D. E.	Maloy, Arthur H.
Lathrop, Elmer C.	Lindstrom, Walter	Maynard, Harry	Malvine, Antone
Lathrop, J. W.	Lingua, Herveey	Maudell, J. O.	Malvine, Vincent
Lausten, Roy	Lingua, S.	Mayock, Wilburn	Manchester, Howard
Lamb, Bernard B.	Little, Deal A.	Mayock, Robert	Mann, Frank W.
Laughlin, Bart	Liggett, Arthur G.	Mathieson, Spencer	Mansfield, Archie
Lavery, Edward	Linesay, James R.	Martin, George H.	Marvins, John
Lawlor, Frank	Lindsay, George	Mathisen, Lee	Marquardt, Harry
Lawnizake, Albert	Lindsay, Alvin Earl	Mallet, Richard	Marquardt, Robert
Lawson, John T.	Linderoth, Elmer V.	Mainero, Angelo	Mathis, M. C.
Lawson, Troy	Lindroth, Carl	Martin, J. M.	Marshall, Levi H.
Laxton, J. Harry	Lignori, Joe	Martin, Philip	Marshman, Donald M.
Ladner, Frank	Lima, Frank	Mars, Julius	Martin, Donald
Ladner, Jacob	Lindroth, Alvin	Mattos, Daniel F.	Martin, John
LaMarra, Anthony	Lima, Wm.	Matteis, M. C.	Martin, Manuel W.
Ladner, J. A.	Linderoth, Carl A.	Mackey, Thomas E.	Martinez, Freddie
LaBare, Wm. Ernest	Locurto, Joseph	Marens, Elias	Marvin, Harold C.
Lapum, Milton N.	Loyett, E. R.	Marengo, Fred	Mark, Arthur M.
Lapum, Loren	Loucks, Earnest	Marengo, Phillip	Matteis, Michael
Lang, John	Logue, James	MacGowan, Frank	Matts, Manuel
Lapsley, Robert	Loucks, Ray S.	Maehle, John P.	Maulbecker, Joseph
Larkey, John H.	Loder, Arthur	Margolate, D.	Maynard, Jack H.
Landels, Wm. D.	Loucks, Charles	Martin, Karl W.	Maxwell, Wm. E.
Lake, French	Loder, Edward	Martin, James C. Jr.	Mayo, Geo.
Lasley, Clinton	Looney, Jerry	Matson, Ralph J.	Martell, Alfred Jr.
Lavinio, Paul	Lotts, Charles	Marten, Berg L.	Mason, Alvin
La Vaque, Geo.	Loranzini, Max J.	Marekres, C. C.	Mackey, Walter
Lawlor, Frank, Jr.	Logue, James	Matzek, Anton R.	Mason, Leo
Laxton, Harry	Lobrie, Philip	Mallory, Sumner D.	Machado, Joe
LeFevre, Martin Lyons	Lockwood, Louis	Maynard, J. H.	Macabee, Raymond
Lester, Milton Morris	Lodge, Ed E.	Mariante, Joseph	Mend, Hudson S.
Le Gue, Bennett F.	Logan, Joseph P.	Marselli, Joe	Merritt, Russell
Lewis, Joe	Lopez, Andreas C.	Maloney, John	Mendoza, M. J.
LeFevre, Le Roy	Lopez, Frank G.	Malcolm, Vernon G.	Merion, George
Leach, C. N.	Lowden, F. E.	Markin, Donald A.	Megua, Salvator J.
Leal, Joe H.	Lowden, H. M.	Markin, A.	Meloz, Robert
Lewis, Tony	Lord, Alfred	Maloney, H. W.	Mendoza, Frank
LeBoyd, Max	Lobllell, Jesse	Maloney, Oliver J.	Mesa, Albert
Lee, Chas. A.	Loganecker, Mervyn	Martin, E. W.	Meador, James
Lee, E. Bert	Lopez, Frank	Martin, Justin	Melanson, R. A.
Lefevre, Clifford	Loomis, S. M.	Martin, Philip	Melathy, Toney
Lehman, Fred	Long, Chas. R.	Matheson, James	Mello, Rossell
Lema, Frank	Loomis, Clarence	Mathison, John G.	Meisel, Carl G.
Leveien, James	Lowe, Robert M.	Mather, R.	Melvin, Chas.
Lewis, Francis C.	Lyons, Carl Albin	Mattos, Manuel	Menzel, Wm.
Lenox, L. T.	Lopes, Louis	Maurer, Edward	Meredith, Hal
Lehrberger, John J.	Little, Arch W.	Maryhoffer, L. F.	Mersome, W. H.
Leggett, Ralph V.	Lorquin, Wm. H.	Mannix, W. F.	Merz, John R.
Leard, Frank J.	Love, Alroyd	Martin, Douglas E.	Mersing, Henry L.
Leith, Geo.	Lueddeman, Hillman	Mahan, J.	Mettler, Ernest
Levy, David	Lukanitsch, A. J.	Maddox, Albert E.	Meyer, Luther
Lehrberger, Sam	Lukanitsch, A.	Matheson, George E.	Meynier, Lester A.
Lewis, James A.	Lupton, Edward	Marriott, Joe	Mezzacapper, M. A.
Lewis, Alfred O.	Lundin, Almer R.	Martin, Roy	Mitchell, F. Wilbur
Learnard, Tracy	Lusk, Murray D.	Martin, Joseph G.	Mitchell, Ralph O.
Learnard, Harry	Lynch, John J.	MacGregor, Owen	Miller, Walter Geo.
			Minshall, F. E.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Mitchell, Clarence L.	Morillo, A. A.	McCallum, R. E.	Narvaez, Stanley
Minlon, Earl D.	Morris, Eugene F.	McCarthy, Neal	Navoni, Luciano
Millar, George	Mortenson, R. H.	McCauley, John Leo	Neasham, Edward
Miller, E. R.	Mortimer, Cecil	McCartney, Allan G.	Neasham, William
Miller, Chester	Mortimer, Wm. C.	McCauley, Leo J.	Newman, Chas.
Miller, James	Morton, Everett A.	McChesney, H. A.	Newman, A.
Millard, Walter	Motsch, Albert	McChesney, R. C.	Nelson, Frank C.
Miller, Earl W.	Morell, Chas. R.	McCombs, John	Newes, John
Miller, Harvey R.	Mork, Donald	McCracken, David	Neiders, Herman J.
Millet, Harry C.	Moore, Wm. T.	McCarthy, Charles R.	Nelson, Gilbert
Mills, James F.	Morgan, Wm.	McClellan, Paul	Nelson, Louis
Mills, Samuel L.	Moore, Henry J.	McComb, Henry	Newcomb, Gilbert R.
Mills, Victor V.	Moore, Grant	McCullough, Gilbert	Nelson, Oscar M. F.
Mishard, Lesley	Moore, William	McDonald L.	Neising, Alfred J.
Mitchell, Arthur	Moore, William L.	McDermott, Jonis	Nei, Frank J.
Mitchell, Paul A.	Moore, Elvert	McDowell, Wm.	Nelson, Philip
Miller, Leslie	Morgan, John H.	McDonald, Bruce, Jr.	Nelson, Alvin T.
Mills, Frank	Montgomery, S. J.	McDonald, Jerome	Newlin, Albert
Mitchell, Harold	Mock, George	McDonald, Sidney J.	Nelson, Alvin T.
Mitchell, Douglass C.	Morgan, F. E.	McElroy, Gerald	Needham, Roy
Midar, Miho	Mork, Knut J.	McEwen, D.	Neilson, Harry J.
Misita, Zioks	Morse, Herbert	McGrady, Neal	Neilson, Carl
Micholson, Charles	Mosher, Rubin	McGlashan, Arthur	Nelson, Norman
Mitchell, Mowatt	Moule, Axtell	McGorray, Leland G.	Nicholas, C. W.
Mine, Henry	Mostavas, Spiro	McGuire, Arthur	Nicholas, Camille
Miner, L. B.	Moore, Wm. L.	McGill, Clive H.	Nicholas, Alfred
Minor, Ernest	Morton, Victor J.	McGill, R. B.	Nicholas, Frank
Miller, W. H.	Montoy, Albert	McGilyray, Malcolm	Niehle, H. L.
Morrison, Roy	Murray, Francis	McGettigan, W. H.	Nichols, Jack
Muleahy, Francis	Murry, Frederick	McHatton, Forrest	Nino, Clement
Morgan, R. E.	Murphy, Edward A.	McKellips, Earl R.	Nino, Edward
Morhardt, R.	Murphy, Wm. H.	McKinney, Verne	Nino, Oliver
Myers, Wm. Dean	Murphy, Wm. J.	McKenzie, Fred	Nichols, Alan
Moore, Walter	Murphy, Wm. H.	McKnight, Edwin J.	Nicholson, Lester
Moore, Earnest	Musachia, Joseph	McLaren, James	Nicholson, George A.
Moore, Roscoe	Murphy, W. J.	McLean, Maurice C.	Nino, Edw. G.
Mulch, Chas.	Murrin, Frank J.	McLachlan, George	Niekerson, W.
Mulch, Ed	Muckle, James	McMannus, Chas.	Nissen, Herman
Munroe, Chas.	Musso, Vincent E.	McMillan, Percy W.	North, John, Jr.
Mooney, Walter	Mullen, Earl J.	McMurtry, Amos M.	Noddin, Hector M.
Motsch, Albert	Muller, Victor R.	McNair, Donald	Norden, Wm. E.
Montgomery, James	Mullis, W. E.	McPheeters, J. I.	Nunes, Frank
Montoy, Alendin	Murphy, H. Wayne	McQuerney, Arthur	Norton, John K.
Morgan, John	Murphy, S. F.	McReynolds, L. J.	Nola, —
Morgan, Percy	Murray, Robert H.	McVey, Archie	Nunes, Mannel J.
Mosher, Harold	Musachia, Joe A.	McVey, Clarence	Null, Wallace
Morrison, J. L.	Musser, H. L.	McWilliams, Clarence	Nye, Chester
Morrison, Clarence	Munford, Gaddy B.	McWhorter, Walter S.	Nye, George
Morrison, Bruce S.	Murphy, H. J.		
Moore, Harold C.	Mc.	N	O
Morgan, Robley T.	McAbbee, Nestor J.	Naas, August	Oates, Thomas
Mosher, Austin W.	McAbee, Leland G.	Naas, Henry	Odlin, Cyril
Moore, Russell P.	McAfee, Herbert	Naylor, S. F.	Offield, Olin
Morettini, Peter F.	McAlister, J. J.	Naylor, Frank	Ogelyic, Clarence
Moore, Herbert R. S.	McBride, D. W.	Nathanson, Norman J.	Olander, Edward
Mourier, Edward E.	McCarthy, Dan F.	Napolitano, Joe	Olinder, Lawrence G.
Moon, S. A.	McCaffrey, Wm.	Napoliano, William G.	Oliver, Loney R.
Monahan, Jimmie	McCaun, James	Nason, James C.	Oliver, Joe R.
Moore, Clarence V.	McClellan, Lotiee	Navarra, Joseph	Oliver, Frank
Moore, Roscoe	McConnell, Frederick	Narvaez, William J.	Oliver, John
Moore, Ernest	McCreight, Roy	Narvaez, Ray	Olsen-Seffer, Thor
Moorefield, J. P.	McCutcheon, Preston L.	Narvaez, August	Oldham, W.
Montgomery, Rialto	McCartie, D.	Narvaez, Arthur	Olsen, Chester
Morahow, James	McCallum, Robert	Narvaez, Daniel	Olsen, Harry
		Narvaez, John	Olsen, John

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Olsen, C. J.	Parker, George K.	Petlier, Victor M.	Prader, Dave
Oliver, Wm.	Parker, Genne	Pendo, Dusan	Presho, Stanley I.
Olino, Thomas	Parr, Al	Pederson, Chris	Priest, Ray
Olaine, Grant	Pashote, John E.	Pecinelli, Romolo	Prosens, Raymond
Oliver, Manual	Parton, Lucas H.	Percy, John	Provan, Howard
Oliver, A. J.	Paul, —	Percy, W. J.	Prouse, J.
Oliver, William	Payne, Edgar L.	Percy, J. M.	Prouse, Francis J.
Oliva, Oscar L.	Paulson, Nels	Percy, Johnson	Prussia, Leland
Olsom, Chester	Passatino, Salvatore C.	Peabody, P. T.	Prior, Roy J.
Oppenheimer, Ralph E.	Paulman, Arthur T.	Pfeffer, Raymond J.	Priestly, Vivian H.
Orlando, Dick	Papovieh, Nikola	Pfeifle, Fredric	Presho, Harold B.
Orr, Chas.	Parker, Stanley S.	Pfau, L. J.	Presho, Harry C.
Orselli, Renaldo	Parker, Clifton F.	Phelan, Elzear C.	Pratt, Harold Osmond
Ortega, Bennie E.	Parr, Elmer	Phelps, Thomas	Purviance, Dorsey
Osborne, Lawrence	Paul, Leland	Phillips, Bertram	Pubara, Mitchel
Ostenburg, U.	Payne, Alan	Phillip, B.	Puterbaugh, William B.
Ostrander, Frank	Patron, Jr., Lucas	Phillips, Claude W.	Purviance, Dorsey
Otrich, Sumral Oscar	Pankoskii, Joe	Pinard, Edward	Pury, Frank
Owen, R. Lewis	Parcire, George A.	Pitman, Hadden	Pyne, Geo.
Owen, W. W.	Parker, Clifford	Pimental, Thomas	
Owen, Harold R.	Parsons, W. C.	Pimentill, John	Q
Owen, John	Paulson, Sante	Pinard, Lloyd E.	Quale, Fred
O'Brein, Frank J.	Payton, Guy	Pierce, Harold	R
O'Brien, Lester E.	Parra, Louie	Picetti, Leodardo	Rameri, Leo C.
O'Connell, Daniel	Parmelee, John	Pilhashy, Milton	Ramazini, Sylvester
O'Connell, Frank	Petersen, Chas. W.	Pierson, Geo. E.	Rausa, Frank
O'Connell, A. F.	Peck, Clinton B.	Pichetti, Attilio	Rawle, Nelson M.
O'Connor, Francis	Peck, Alan	Pichetti, Hector	Rayburn, Geo. L.
O'Connor, Frank	Pearce, Clarence	Pierson, Dwight W.	Ramezane, M. J.
O'Connor, Percy	Pederson, John J.	Pidaucet, Peter F.	Radolovich, Gjuro
O'Neill, James	Peel, Humphrey	Pieracci, Luigi	Radolovich, Petar
O'Connor, Rhody	Pelton, Loyd	Pierini, E.	Raineri, Leo C.
O'Leary, Tim	Penion, —	Pierson, F.	Ranikin, Earnest
O'Leary, J. A.	Penney, R. W.	Pinn, John	Ralph, R. M.
O'Neale, Lester G.	Pennington, Richard L.	Pizzo, J.	Ray, James C.
O'Shaunessy, Richard J.	Perry, Chester M.	Plaven, Louis	Ramsey, Frank
O'Brien, Ed	Perry, Nelson	Plummer, Arthur	Radulovich, Spiro S.
O'Neill, —	Perry, Raymond J.	Plaskett, Ralph B.	Raines, Herbert
O'Neel, Roy	Perry, Howard B.	Plummer, Frank N.	Ranke, Henry
Osbourne, Allan	Perry, Manuel	Potts, Reginald F.	Raberio, Joseph
P	Perry, Joseph	Potts, Thomas S.	Restivo, Pete
Park, Roy E.	Perry, Milton	Power, H.	Reams, Samuel
Parks, Ray	Perry, Oscar B.	Poncet, Robt. J.	Reese, Merle
Parkinson, Robert	Perry, Earl	Poli, Edward	Reihon, Otto A.
Paul, W. Glae	Pestiarino, Fortunato	Poli, Albert	Reid, C. Belmont
Paul, William	Pestiarino, Frank D.	Porter, Marion E.	Reinhold, Henry
Paul, W. Glae	Pestonia, Earl	Potter, John Godsil	Renn, Levi
Paulsen, Jaspas	Pettitt, Thomas P.	Poulson, Edward L.	Reuter, Jack
Paulsen, Jasper	Petree, Neil H.	Powers, Edward	Revallier, Martes E.
Parkinson, Robert	Perham, Don	Pourroy, John	Reinhold, William Jr.
Panke, Herman E.	Perham, Philip	Poppleton, Glenmore	Redwine, Clyde
Palmer, Robert P.	Peterson, Morris	Powelson, Russell	Rea, John A.
Pangelina, Attie	Peterson, Chas. L.	Poncelet, William	Rea, Harold
Patheal, Mark H.	Peterson, Frank B.	Pope, W. W.	Reynold, H. B.
Parmenter, A.	Peterson, George	Prosser, Marshall	Reams, Sam
Padley, Robert	Perks, Edward L.	Pratt, Melvin	Regnart, Vic.
Patterson, Chas. E.	Pearson, Roy	Preisker, William H.	Reinhold, Henry
Padley, Robert C.	Pearson, Perry	Preston, B. C.	Rheinholdt, H.
Page, Jack	Pearson, Elmer A.	Price, Longonerville	Rhodes, Loring
Pau, Pablo M.	Pellissier, Edonard	Price, Melvin	Rhodes, W. H.
Panagetti, Gildo	Pettit, James Asa	Price, Edgar H.	Rhodes, W. G.
Paredes, Antonio	Pedemond, Charles	Price, W. W.	Rianda, Roy
Parkenson, Chester	Peary, Milton	Proseus, Paul	Rice, Gregory
Parmenter, Arthur	Pereira, George	Prisk, Joseph	Rice, Virgie
			Rice, Clarence D.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Rice, Raymond R.	Roberts, Joseph L.	Sakots, Nichola	Selaya, Fred
Rice, Roland	Rockwell, Harold A.	Sanders, Fredrick	Sell, Edward
Richman, Dan	Roll, Bert	Saunders, Ray	Sellers, Henry
Riando, George	Roberts, E. W.	Saunders, Ward	Semind, A. S.
Ricks, Thomas	Roots, Thomas P.	Sanders, Julian	Semondi, G.
Rideout, B. Ransome	Rodman, H. P.	Sanders, Fred	Semondi, John J.
Richmond, Cedric	Rossi, Louis A.	Samis, Milton F.	Serpa, L. Robt.
Richmond, George B.	Renaldo, John	Sanford, Burnett	Sevetman, Manoah N.
Richmond, Russell T.	Robart, August T.	Sawyer, Dwight L.	Sepulveda, Wm. M.
Riley, Herbert	Robart, Eugene	Saures, M. B.	Semino, Angelo
Rines, Ernest H.	Robart, Leon	Santos, John	Seward, S. S.
Ring, Ross	Robertson, R. T.	Sebbers, Joe	Sedgewick, Darrell
Richards, B. A.	Rockwell, John	Sells, Alva	Seibert, Walter A.
Riordan, Harold J.	Rohner, Arnold	Sedge, Emil	Sereno, Rufine G.
Richards, Glen F.	Rose, Thomas J.	Schmitt, Herman	Semas, Jose
Riese, Paul Ernest	Ross, John Stanley	Schmitt, Frank	Seller, Elmo M.
Richard, Ernest Leroy	Roy David J.	Schultz, Kurt	Sherbondy, Howard
Risband, J. A.	Rosselli, Olynpio E.	Schroeder, Herbert	Shofer, Loyd N.
Riggs, M. G.	Rowe, Earnest W.	Scaletta, Paul	Shoemaker, J. Philo
Riggs, Murray H.	Rowe, Howard	Schaffner, Arthur	Shafer, Harold
Risling, Ernest	Rowland, U. J.	Schaufel, Wm. E.	Shannon, E. D.
Risling, Jay	Rowley, Ray	Schausten, Otto J.	Shannon, Wm. Ford
Rizzuti, Joe	Roy, David G.	Schausten, Rudolph A.	Shaw, E. J.
Rosin, A. F.	Rulon, Chas. E.	Schnauer, Roy	Shaw, J. W.
Rose, Frank	Rulon George C.	Schnitzler, Austin F.	Sheldon, Howard
Rowland, W. J.	Rutan, George C.	Sealini, D.	Sheppard, Chas. E.
Rockwell, Harold	Rummelsburg, Arthur	Schener, W.	Sheppard, Gerald R.
Roll, John H.	Rupp, F. Alex.	Schemmel, Frank P.	Shields, Lester
Rolls, Wallace P.	Russell, J. H.	Schramm, Bennett L.	Shirley, Elser I.
Robinson, John H.	Russell, Duncan C.	Scott, Eugene L.	Shirley, Chas. A.
Robles, Ricard	Russell, James	Schrader, Hall S.	Shrier, Clair C.
Rocca, John	Russell, William A.	Schwartz, J. E.	Short, Maxwell
Robinson, George	Rumbold, Wm.	Scorsur, John	Shorrocks, Rollin A.
Robershotle, Merle	Rucker, Chas. B.	Scott, F. G.	Shepard, Fred
Roberi, Louie	Rudolph, Allen	Schultz, Carl	Sheldon, Joe W.
Rose, A. E.	Ryan, Thomas G.	Schaupp, Karl	Shefosish, Stanley
Rodriguez, Leo	Ryan, T.	Schilling, Carl	Shepherd, F. H.
Roth, Shirley	Ryan, R.	Schilling, John W.	Sherman, Alfred
Robbiano, Peter	Ryan, Michael	Schlageter, H.	Shedd, W. A.
Rowe, Robt.	S	Schnetzler, Stanley S.	Sherman, Richard
Rowler, Felinore	Sakota, Nick	Schroeder, Dexter W.	Shone, Bert
Robertson, Norman M.	Salazar, Mannel	Schultheis, Frank P.	Shone, Wynn
Roberts, Edwin M.	Saldivia, J. L.	Schutte, Leo	Show, Joseph H.
Robertson, R. F.	Salamon, Carl E.	Seofield, W. L.	Show, Joseph
Roberts, Henry L.	Sanchez, Fred S.	Searpa, Arestie B.	Sheppard, R. J.
Rock, William P.	Sanchez, Manuel R.	Scott, Walter	Shelton, Geo.
Rockwell, Fred M.	Sanders, Claude K.	Scott, Quito	Shepard, Reyesell
Rodgers, F. H.	Sanseri, Peter	Schaffner, Geo	Shaw, E. R. Jr.
Rodoni, Samuel	Sarro, Mike	Schramm, Bennett L.	Shannon, Ernest
Rodoni, Walter	Savery, Ernest H.	Schraus, Paul	Sherbondy, Howard L.
Rodriguez, Edward	Savstrom, William	Schultz, Fred	Sherman, Arthur F.
Rogers, Frederick R.	Sawyer, Hector A.	Scholten, Harry	Silva, Ernest
Roland, Donald	Sanders, R. W.	Schultz, Wm.	Silva, A. B.
Romano, Charles	Sawyer, Carl A.	Schein, Sidney	Silva, John
Romano, Tony	Sams, Claud	Schutte, Leo Arthur	Silva, John P.
Rouk, Frank S.	Sassenrath, Julius J.	Scheidenberger, C. J.	Silva, Frank E.
Rose, Joe	Saldivia, Joe	Schaffner, Fred	Sillman, John C.
Rose, Joe C.	Saldivia, Fred	Schuman, James E.	Sills, Brock
Rose, Delos H.	Sayre, F. L.	Schleuter, Edward	Silveira, Manuel M.
Rounds, Eugene H.	Saulan, Nick P.	Seavey, Levi W.	Sinkins, E. E. J.
Rouillot, J.	Sanford Herbert B.	Seibert, Arthur J.	Sisich, Gijuro
Rouillot, Victor F.	Sawyer, Ralph	Sears, Bernard G.	Sisich, Todov
Rowan, John P.	Sawyer, C. A.	Sebrian, Lawrence G.	Sing, Louis
Rogers, Hiram E.	Sawyer, R. W.	Sedgwick, Copley	Sitacci, Walter

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Siemas, Jos. F.	Smith, Geo. L.	Steinagel, Harry	Sweet, Howard
Siemas, M. F.	Smith, Melville L.	Stenger Eugene M.	Swall, Leo
Silva, Clarence	Smith, Henry O.	Stevens, Everett M.	Sweitzer, Erwin F.
Silva, Frank	Smith, Alvin	Stevens, Harley L.	Swensen, Oscar M.
Silva, George	Smith, Burton B.	Stevens, Henry D.	Sweigert, Cloyd J.
Silva, Joseph J.	Smithy, J. F.	Stepka, Frank J.	Swords, William J.
Silveira, Mannel F.	Smoot, Ignacio R.	Stelling, John Floyd	Swanson, Senus
Silveira, John G.	Smithson Edgar	Stephenson, B.	Swanson, Lenna
Simas, Mannel M.	Small, James	Staats, Albert	Swetnam, M. N.
Simon, Cecil	Snyder, Alonzo J.	Staats, E.	Sweeney, Carl
Simmons, L. R.	Snell, Kenneth	Stenger, Eugene	Sweeney, Roy
Sinclair, Roy	Snell, Geo. Clifford	Stevens, C. H.	Swank, Henry
Simonds, E.	Snell, Ed. L.	Steinhart, Stuart M.	Sweeney, Tom
Simonoli, George	Solim, Carl W.	Stone, S. W.	Swinkoski, Fred
Simonoli, John	Soiffer, Morris	Starr, Robert	Swain, C. A.
Simonsen, Chas.	Solari, Anthony H.	Starr, Arthur	Sylvester, Joseph
Simonsen, Geo.	Soto, James	Stern, R. M.	Sylva, Joseph
Simpson, Carl M.	Southin, Driver H.	Strucher, John	T
Singleton, James	Souza, Joe	Stanley, Camillus	Talbot, G. C.
Singleton, Paul	Soares, Samie	Stanley, Edward J. Jr.	Taft, Loyd
Silacci, Silvo	South, Chas. D. Jr.	Stanley, George	Taft, Loyd H.
Sielen, Glen Van	Sonnichsen, Andrew	Stanley, Herbert	Taranto, John
Sielen, Robt. Van	Sonnichsen, Chris	Stanton, James	Tarleton, Loyd
Silva, Joseph J.	Soper, Ralph	Staniford, Paul	Taspo, L. Robert
Simmons, Clarence W.	Souza, le, Joe Antonio	Stevens, Archie	Taff, Leverett
Shank, Cecil	Sousa, —	Stevens, Blaine	Talboy, Irwin
Siedenburg, E. D.	Soso, Milton	Stewart, Floyd	Talboy, William
Skelton, Clarence	Spagnoli, Antonio	Stewart, Vernon F.	Taylor, Frank J.
Sloss, John W.	Spatz, Harry	Stillson, Friedrich	Taylor, Leroy E.
Slade, Franklin	Sperring, Axel A.	Stolz, H. R.	Taylor, Quimby
Slocum, G. R.	Spier, C. R.	Stuart, Arch B.	Tavares, Joe
Slatore, Lee Roy	Spingola, Joseph	Stuart, Floyd W.	Tabash, Frank
Slater, Kenneth	Sprenger, Harry B.	Stephens, W. H.	Talia, Nick A.
Slater, Marion	Spreitz, C. A.	Sturla, Fred	Tabash, Gustave
Smith, Melville	Spring, Stanley W.	Stau, Clarence	Tarleton, Geo. Eber
Smith Roscoe	Sporleder, Roy	Stau, Elbert	Tapie, Ernest
Smith, Virgil	Sporleder, William	Sterne, Warrern	Taylor, Chester
Slocum, L. H.	Spedding, Jos. W.	Storie, Robt. M.	Tamsley, J.
Smith, Earl	Spencer, Hume F.	Stumble, Stephen	Tabash, Frank
Smith, Fred	Spencer, Hume Francis	Studendorf, Harry	Taft, George
Smith, Jules	Spegemann, Will	Sturla, Louis	Teggert, James
Smith, Stewart	Spegemann, Walter	Sturla, John G.	Telfer, Warren J.
Smith, Walter	Sprague, Fred	Stocking, Clyde	Telfer, Waldo
Smith, Samuel M.	Spear, Leslie	Sturla, Fred	Tegges, Wm. G.
Smith, Harold E.	Sproles, Harris B.	St. Goar, —	Teixeira, George
Smith, Clinton	Spydam, Clinton	Staack, Fred	Terry, Forest
Smith, Harry	Spencer, Roy	Stafford, Charles	Tevis, Roland
Smith, Earl	Spry, J. Warren	Sturla, John	Templin, Ernest
Smith, Wm. R.	Stevens, Lawrence O.	Sund, Noble	Thompson, Fred G.
Smith, Earl W.	Stevens, Thad W.	Sullivan, Arthur	Thompson, Jr., Jarvis
Smith, Gilbert	Stewart, M. M.	Sullivan, Andrew H.	Thornton, Walter
Smith, Chauncey D.	Stewart, R. G.	Sullivan, Theodore	Thompson, Ray F.
Smith, Howard	Stewart, Robt W.	Suttich, John W.	Thayer, Milton E.
Smith, Guy	Stoke, David J. D.	Sulivan, W. F.	Thayer, Howard F.
Smith, Roy D.	Stokes, Olbert	Snares, Mannel B.	Thayer, Henry
Smith, Burton	Storie, Norman	Sweet, F. W.	Theren, Robert E.
Smith, Alger T.	Strong, Alfred	Sweet, D. H.	Thomas, Arthur C.
Smith, Leon L.	Storm, Hans O.	Sweet, Gerald	Thomas, Kenneth
Smith, Ralph L.	Stout, Henry C.	Swank, Wm. H.	Thomas, Walter
Smith, C. V.	Stuart, Lester V.	Swearingen, Kenneth M.	Thompson, Fred
Smith, George	Stocking, Clyde H.	Shannon, Ernest	Thompson, Alfred G.
Smith, Guy W.	Stenger, E.	Swanson, Albert L.	Thompson, Everett
Smith Ira M.	Streicher.	Swarner, C. O.	Thompson, Leslie C.
Smith, John Clark	Steinagel, C. C.	Sweeney, W. J.	Thompson, L. C.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Thompson, William	U	Wagner, Walter	Weltz, Ernest
Thompson, Glenn W.	Uhrenholt, Soren T.	Walker, Albert C.	Wellington, Harold
Thomson, Fred G.	Uomini, Frank D.	Walker, James H.	Wellington, Fred
Thomas, O. H.	Urzi, Lewiis	Walker, Elbert	Welner, Chas. O.
Thomas, Jerome B.	Urban, Joe	Wallace, W.	Wellington, Harold H.
Thompson, Jr., F. A.	Urban, William	Walker, Willard	Webb, Theodore
Thomas, Wm. A.	Urban, Josh C.	Wallis, William A.	Weltz, Edward
Thomas, Clayton	Utzerath, Fred A.	Watson, Wesley C.	White, C. E.
Thompson O. M.	V	Watson, Harry	White, Bill
Thorn, Arthuor	Vath, Herman S.	Walls, Alexander H.	White, Loris M.
Thompson, Elwin V.	Van Dalsem, FF. V.	Walton, Wilbur	White, Thomas
Tilley, Homer J.	Valkers, Paul	Warner, Geo. W.	White, Walter
Timlen, William	Vacarella, Nick J.	Waterhouse, Clark B.	Whiteome, Loren E.
Tillson, Warren	Valente, Joe	Watson, E.	Whittemore, Edgar
Timney, Francis	Van, Herbert P.	Watson, Paul A.	Whiteside, E. E.
Timlig, Thomas	Van Dolsen, L. J.	Watson, E. A.	Whiteside, Roy
Tonkin, Chester	Vanderhurst, W. L.	Watts, Mannel G.	Whitaker, John
Tomlinson, Alfred	Van Gundy, Ross	Walkington, A. B.	Whitford, William L.
Tophom, Roy Reeves	Vasquez, Fred	Wagner, Clarence W.	Whistler, Emsley
Todd, T.	Vatuone, Romeo F.	Walker, Percy	Whalley, Chas. V.
Tost, Frank	Van Boden, —	Walker, Paul	Whalley, Roy F.
Tohey, Adrian V.	Van Damme, Maurine	Walker, Harold R.	Winning, C. D.
Tombling, L. K.	Van Dora, Louis	Walker, Cecil	Wines, Howawrd H.
Tomlinson, Walter	Vandervoort, C. T.	Wallace, W. H.	Widden, Ira P.
Topping, Harry	Van Etten, Perry H.	Waterhouse, Mills N.	Wilson, Theodore
Todd, Bert	Vernova, John	Wallace, James	Wilson, St. John
Todd, Percy	Ventley, B.	Wadams, Wilbur	Wilber, Charles
Tollner, Alfred	Ventuleth, Jack	Watson, Frank H.	Wilde, Henry J.
Towner, F. A.	Vickery, Robert	Warner, James	Wilde, Mark
Toy, C. W.	Vierra, Wm. George	Walter, Edwin	Wilde, Chas.
Trimble, Teviis M.	Vieira, Alfred J.	Walter, C. E.	William, James Heath
Tramutolo, Tony	Vincent, Stanley R.	Walter, Chas. H. (M. D.)	Williams, E.
Tripp, Roy B.	Vining, Arch Hoffman	Walsh, Harry A.	Williams, William
Trainer, Bert	Vodden, Wesley N.	Walt, Harry	Williams, Frank B.
Trench, V.	Vodden, John M.	Walsh, Matt	Williams, Collis
Trimbell, Tevis	Vogelsang, C.	Weaver, Landis O.	Williams, T. M.
Traynor, Lee J.	Voigt, H. G.	Weaver, William	Williams, Raymond N.
Triguera, Frank T.	Volente, George E.	Wells, Beret	Williams, Buford
Truax, Ralph A.	Volk, Gus F.	Westrich, Charles	Williams, Sidney
Trogden, Arthur R.	Volk, Heinie	Weldon, Theo. E.	Williams, F. B.
Trimble, C.	Volkers, Clarence	Weichert, Ralph J.	Williams, Wilber W.
Tripp, Russell B.	Volkers, Henry E.	Weeks, Henry	Williams, Ernest C.
Trap, Ward	Von Geldern, C. E.	Wentworth, Allen	Williams, Earnest
Trone, Willard V.	Vujinovich, Marko	Welner, Richard H.	Williams, Daniel P.
Trap, James	W	Welde, Lloyd	Williams, Daniel
True, Alfred	Warnock, Archibald	Webber, C.	Williams, Donald T.
True, Raymond	Walters, Warren	Wedelsind, Frank L.	Williams, Ralph L.
Truelsen, Elsworth	Watson, Archie	Weber, Chas.	Williams, Kenneth L.
Troxell, Harold C.	Waltenberger Jacob	Wedelsind, Henry	Williamson, George R.
Trainer, Elmer	Waltenberger, Norton	Weitz, Ben	Williamson, Winifred
Truesdale, Clarence	Wayne, John A.	Wel in, Lee J.	Willard, Lockhart
Tulnier, C.	Walker, J. C.	Weld, Loyd W.	Wilson, Everett
Tustin, John L.	Ward, Harold	Weld, Virden C.	Wilson, C. Myrle
Turner, Floyd A.	Walker, Louis	Weller, Bob	Wilson, Francis Q.
Tupper, John H.	Walsh, Thomas J.	Weller, Harrold	Wilson, Glen W.
Tully, Geo. H.	Walter, Elton L.	Welsh, Leo	Wilson, Theodore
Tully, Sil	Walrach, Earl	Wentworth, Allen B.	Wilson, Tom
Tuebner, Ernest	Walbridge, Banfield	Westing, Adolph C.	Wingfield, W. J.
Tucker, Perry	Wagner, Fred	Wetmore, Ralph	Wimmer, Earle
Tupper, Clyde	Watkins, Clyde H.	Webley, Roy	Winn, Jesse O. V.
Turner, E. C.	Washburn, Lowell M.	Webley, Harry	Winning, C. P.
Tustin, E.	Walter, C. E.	Weston, Wm. B.	Wise, Herman
Turn, Lorence A.	Waalkes, Ralph	Weaver, L. E.	Witt, Richard
Tyler, W. B.	Wadams, Wilbur E.	Weed, Orrin	Wilson, Chester S.

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Wildhagen, Christian	Wilkins, Ralph B.	Wright, Lawrence	York, Harold D.
Wilkes, James D.	Wood, Stanley D.	Wright, Harold	Young, Herbert
Wise, Paul E.	Woodward, C. G.	Wright, Milton E.	Young, H. A.
Withrow, Lester E.	Woodward, Joseph	Wright, Leslie	Young, H. S.
Wimberly, Floyd	Woodworth, Claud	Wright, Bernard J.	Young, Wesley
Wilson, G. C.	Woodbury, W. W.	Wright, James	Z
Wilson, Chester	Woodward, Frank E.	Wright, John W.	Zattera, Joseph
Witt, Richard	Woodward, Geo. A.	Wright, Eugene	Zaro, George L.
Withrow, Earl B.	Woolley, A. Fred	Wright, T.	Zamzow, Fred
Wilson, James	Woodworth, Carl	Wyman, Arthur B.	Zarcone, W.
Wilkes, Evans	Worsfold, Arthur H.	Wyman, Arthur B.	Zerbone, W. P.
Wing, C. B.	Worsfold, Arthur H.	Wythe, Joseph H.	Ziegler, Paul A.
Wing, Sumner	Worden, Lionel J.	Wythe, Joe	Zimmerman, W. H.
Wing, Winchester	Wool, Ernest Otis	Y	Zoelinger, C. C.
Wickner Shirley	Wolfe, Leigh S.	Yarger, Edwin	Zollezzi, Paul
White, William	Woolf, Nathan	Yarrington, Ottis	Zutta, Lawrence
Wills, J. R.	Woodruff, W. L.	Yocco, Edward	Zurcher, Fred P.
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Miss F. Anderson	Miss C. Hansen
Miss M. Barber	Mrs. E. Hanrahan
Mrs. C. D. Barnbauer	Mrs. W. Hyde

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Miss C. Lannis	Mrs. E. Auld	Mrs. L. Bowtell	Mrs. C. Sawyer
Mrs. C. Lowe	Miss E. P. Eastman	Mrs. Brownlee	Mrs. C. Stone
Mrs. H. H. Mosher	Mrs. P. Goodlove	Mrs. Barton	Mrs. G. Bradley
Mrs. A. W. Johnson	Mrs. J. A. Haskins	Mrs. R. Davis	Mrs. H. L. Allen
Mrs. C. W. Proctor	Mrs. R. Haines	Miss E. Dassel	Mrs. O. Benson
Mrs. D. C. Braid	Mrs. S. H. Kifer	Mrs. W. Dow	Miss O. Benson
Miss E. Boeks	Mrs. J. A. McDonald	Mrs. C. Dowell	Mrs. B. Castle
Mrs. H. Burtner	Miss F. North	Mrs. Dickerson	Miss A. Graham
Mrs. A. B. Crane	Mrs. R. Billou	Mrs. A. Enyart	Miss M. Jorgensen
Mrsr. W. C. Calvert	Mrs. I. Bollinger	Mrs. C. Hatch	Mrs. F. Millard
Mrs. A. W. Cutts	Mrs. M. Bollinger	Mrs. G. Hamilton	Mrs. J. Manchiso
Miss E. Christiansen	Miss M. Holburn	Miss G. Headley	Mrs. F. Manchiso
Mrs. E. H. Durgin	Mrs. J. K. Jackson	Mrs. E. Johnson	Miss G. Blake
Mrs. C. R. Ford	Mrs. J. Lumly	Miss M. Kenworthy	Mrs. G. Baret
Mrs. A. Hall	Miss L. Nelson	Mrs. J. Miller	Miss F. Dudley
Mrs. D. C. Howard	Mrs. V. E. Parish	Miss J. Nelson	Miss B. Holthouse
Mrs. A. G. Lyle	Miss H. Pettit	Mrs. J. Percell	Mrs. G. Malech
Mrs. K. Miner	Mrs. Pope	Miss N. Stone	Mrs. J. P. Scheuer
Mrs. C. N. Miller	Mrs. A. A. Schoenheit	Mrs. L. Vogle	Mrs. O. F. Van Dorsten
Mrs. E. J. Parish	Mrs. A. Streeter	Mrs. D. Weichart	Mrs. C. Fraus
Mrs. F. A. Taft		Miss R. Weichart	Mrs. R. L. Gunn

MIIPITAS GROUP

MISS N. EVANS, Lt.-Colonel.

MAJORS

Mrs. E. P. Giacomazzi	Mrs. John Ogier	Mrs. R. Weichart	Mrs. R. L. Gunn
Dr. Amy Bowen Hittell	Mrs. J. Laffey	Mrs. W. H. Britton	Miss S. Hoover
		Mrs. C. Duniface	Miss C. Higuera
		Mrs. D. Liston	Mrs. F. Hauck
		Mrs. R. Patchel	Mrs. P. S. Hawry
		Miss J. Juessen	Miss Catharin Rogan
		Mrs. E. Juessen	Mrs. Rhodes
		Mrs. Barton	Mrs. T. T. Tourtellotte
		Mrs. Brown	Mrs. C. Baum
		Mrs. J. W. Marks	Mrs. W. Cobb
		Mrs. H. A. Peppin	Mrs. O. Christopher
		Mrs. P. Ramelli	Mrs. E. Carraber
		Mrs. B. Stevens	Mrs. L. Frost
		Mrs. F. Stevens	Mrs. C. Frost, Jr.
		Mrs. J. Shepherd	Mrs. R. Good
		Miss M. Kirby	Mrs. H. Johnson
		Mrs. P. J. Kirby	Mrs. A. Nelson
		Miss N. Kirby	Mrs. A. C. Robertson
		Mrs. Mast	Mrs. J. H. Swickart
		Mrs. Misner	Mrs. W. Sherriffs
		Mrs. D. T. Norton	Mrs. A. Wild
		Mrs. P. Raggio	

GILROY GROUP

MRS. W. B. HOLESCLAW, Lt.-Colonel

MAJORS

Miss E. Duckendin	Mrs. L. F. Howe		
Miss M. L. Ingham	Mrs. H. Brown		
Mrs. J. Kilgore	Mrs. Calt		
Mrs. C. Winans	Mrs. Nettie Wilson		
Mrs. O. Burr	Miss O. Rivard		
Miss E. Casey	Mrs. F. Rice		
Mrs. E. D. Crawford	Mrs. G. Reeve		
Mrs. R. O. Cook	Mrs. B. Selvester		
Mrs. F. Congable	Mrs. C. Thornton		
Mrs. Clevere	Mrs. G. Wood		
Mrs. A. Feeney	Mrs. C. Wenty		
Miss K. Faney	Miss B. Wenty		
Mrs. W. C. Hays	Mrs. J. L. Carlyle		
Miss R. Leherpfer	Mrs. A. A. Fowler		
Mrs. K. Peers	Miss R. Howes		
Mrs. P. Peabody	Mrs. Bergewitz		
Mrs. J. Princevalle	Mrs. J. Shepherd		

MORGAN HILL GROUP

MRS. O. H. BARNHART, Lt.-Colonel.

MAJORS

Mrs. C. D. Robertson	Mrs. J. E. Robertson
Mrs. Nelson Barton	

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Mrs. E. Galkin Miss F. Martin
Miss Easton Mrs. R. Dexter
Miss DeRose Miss C. Dexter
Mrs. A. Baldwin Mrs. A. Bryant

McKINLEY, EVERGREEN, HIGHLAND, JACK- SON, MT. PLEASANT, MT. HAMILTON, HALLS VALLEY HARNEY, FRANKLIN GROUP

MRS. J. P. SHAMBEAU, Lt. Colonel.

MAJORS

Mrs. A. R. McClay Mrs. R. G. Aitken
Mrs. A. Washburn Mrs. John Jepson

Mrs. T. Amaya Mrs. A. F. Davis
Mrs. N. E. Emanuel Miss D. Powell
Mrs. J. Fair Miss E. Roffinella
Mrs. J. E. Hensell Mrs. R. G. Aitken
Mrs. D. Quinn Mrs. Robinson
Miss N. Quinn Mrs. P. Longwell
Mrs. J. L. Reed Mrs. F. Anderson
Mrs. L. Televy Mrs. C. Christensen
Miss C. Hassler Mrs. H. DeLacy
Miss L. Hassler Mrs. W. F. Pfeifle
Mrs. H. R. Hart Mrs. J. Gomez
Mrs. A. Haentze Mrs. J. Jepson
Miss M. Kelliher Mrs. R. Lawry
Mrs. H. Mirasso Mrs. A. V. Lawrence
Miss L. McClay Mrs. A. Pearson
Mrs. A. Sund Miss F. Reid
Mrs. C. Krickeberg Mrs. H. C. Stevens
Mrs. O. Larson Mrs. W. Stevens
Mrs. J. S. Nelson Mrs. Weishart
Mrs. A. Tetriet

SANTA CLARA

MRS. JAMES GLENDENNING, Lt. Colonel.

Santa Clara No. 1.

MRS. W. C. HAMAN, Major.

Mrs. H. Eberhard Mrs. L. A. Dow
Mrs. H. Menzel Mrs. Raff
Mrs. C. W. Townsend Mrs. Weston
Mrs. D. Eckstein Mrs. Slavons
Mrs. H. H. Johnsen Miss B. Tully
Mrs. M. Hazeltine Mrs. F. Fowler
Mrs. F. Dreischmeyer Miss R. Sousa
Miss B. Downing Miss I. Lauck
Mrs. M. Burrell Mrs. F. Jenkins
Miss P. Shaw Miss C. Collingsworth
Miss E. Lindroth Miss M. Smith
Miss C. Roll Miss Parker
Mrs. K. McKinnon Miss E. McNab
Miss I. Eckstein Mrs. Dougherty
Miss V. Eckstein Mrs. S. Maybe
Mrs. D. M. Brock Mrs. M. Mello
Miss Enright Mrs. E. Hirsch
Miss A. Johnsen Mrs. Wealty
Miss S. Dickenson Mrs. T. F. Williams
Mrs. N. Linderorth Mrs. A. D. Plummer

Santa Clara No. 2.

MRS. G. HAMILTON, Major.

Mrs. L. S. Rogers Mrs. C. A. McEntyre
Mrs. D. N. Wallace Mrs. Green
Mrs. A. E. Graham Miss E. Scott

Mrs. F. M. Jordan Mrs. I. Thomas
Mrs. O. N. Yerkes Mrs. S. Maynard
Mrs. S. Brown Mrs. M. Warren
Mrs. C. E. Newton Miss Colonia
Miss E. Nace Mrs. N. Austin
Mrs. J. Brown Mrs. C. Percival
Mrs. C. L. Rich Mrs. J. Steinhart
Mrs. I. Harlen Mrs. C. Jackson
Mrs. M. D. Antone Mrs. J. Kersell
Miss B. Eaton Mrs. M. Johns
Mrs. F. McAdams Mrs. W. Kenyon
Mrs. W. C. Smith Mrs. A. R. Morrison
Mrs. C. Gallup Mrs. J. Enos
Mrs. O. H. Benjamin Miss M. Grubb
Mrs. G. Gibbs Miss N. Stewart

Santa Clara No. 3.

MRS. V. FERNISH, Major.

Mrs. A. L. Adams Mrs. L. Oswald
Mrs. W. E. Wadams Mrs. J. Karr
Mrs. Wald Mrs. Murphy
Mrs. B. Morse Mrs. C. Perles
Mrs. H. Roth Mrs. C. N. Berrell
Mrs. N. Jackson Mrs. V. Boynton
Mrs. R. Withrow Mrs. N. Clark
Mrs. A. J. Morrison Mrs. F. McQuoid
Miss M. Oaks Miss F. Thompson
Mrs. L. Higgins Mrs. C. Morrison
Mrs. John Miss L. Miller
Mrs. L. Gardner Miss R. Kohner
Mrs. Van Netta Mrs. M. Sole
Mrs. Nordholt Miss A. Bray
Mrs. J. Lovell Miss I. Oaks
Mrs. B. Alderman Miss D. Withrow
Miss N. Fassett Miss Phelps
Mrs. Graham Miss B. Warren
Mrs. C. A. Thompson Mrs. J. McPherson
Mrs. Will Higgins Mrs. A. Elliott
Miss Mary Roth Mrs. F. Williams

Santa Clara No. 4.

MRS. G. SULLIVAN, Major.

Mrs. R. Fatjo Mrs. C. Elliott
Miss E. Flannery Mrs. I. V. Crow
Miss K. Plunkett Mrs. M. Rabie
Miss M. Haight Mrs. P. Phillips
Mrs. R. Saunders Miss A. Pipes
Miss N. Graham Miss M. Colonia
Mrs. N. Miller Mrs. Day
Mrs. Bergman Miss M. Mello
Mrs. J. Nisius Mrs. M. S. Sullivan
Mrs. M. Jones Miss M. Mastinelli
Miss Jones Mrs. M. Bergman
Miss J. Keller Mrs. J. French
Mrs. M. Smith

Meridian.

MRS. F. NEWTON, Major.

Mrs. F. O. Farris Mrs. W. J. Brown
Mrs. E. Berry Mrs. C. L. Grimmer
Miss E. Jorgenson Mrs. V. T. McCurdy
Mrs. J. C. Hansen

Jefferson.

MRS. I. WILCOX, Major.

Mrs. G. Bray Mrs. R. Kennedy

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Miss E. Brown	Mrs. F. A. Wilcox
Mrs. W. F. Wilcox	Miss E. Brown
Mrs. L. Wilcox	Miss N. Phillips
Mrs. C. Bracher	Mrs. J. Parker
Miss H. Weston	Mrs. W. J. Mathewson
Miss F. Oaks	

Agnew.

MRS. L. STOCKING, Major.

Mrs. A. Von Briken	Mrs. G. Hunter
Mrs. R. H. Jamison	Mrs. Frith
Mrs. H. McComas	Miss Espanca
Mrs. A. E. Brown	Mrs. Lignori

Milliken.

MRS. I. POMEROY, Major.

Mrs. J. L. Sharp	Mrs. B. F. Johnson
Mrs. F. A. Sherman	Mrs. W. S. Bennett
Mrs. J. Leonard	Mrs. M. Grimes

NURSES

Nurses from Santa Clara County who served with
The American Expeditionary Forces:

Mrs. Mayme E. Barry, R. N.
Miss Adelaide Lamareaux, R. N.
Miss Harrie Larmer, R. N.
Miss Caroline Roberti, R. N.
Miss Ethel Rahm, R. N.
Miss Judith Samuelson, R. N.
Miss Esther Tucker, R. N.
Miss Hazel Thompson, R. N.
Miss Josephine Vandergon, R. N.
Miss Ann Vargas, R. N.
Miss Marie Vandergon, R. N.

Nurses from Santa Clara County who served in the
Hospitals of the Army and Navy of the U. S. A.

Miss Hilda N. Berg, R. N.
Miss Muriel Chesbro, R. N.
Miss Grace M. Clark, R. N.
Miss Marguerite Clemmens, R. N.
Miss Muriel I. Eddy, R. N.
Miss Olive M. Fleming, R. N.
Miss Mabel J. Hamner, R. N.
Miss Ella M. Hess, R. N.
Miss Selma V. Jacobson, R. N.
Miss Flora R. Kreiss, R. N.
Miss Mary Melissa Murphy, R. N.
Mrs. Ermina J. Maggini, R. N.
Mrs. Mary L. McCall, R. N.
Miss Eleanor Montgomery, R. N.
Miss Florence B. Mills, R. N.
Miss Mary E. Rothrock, R. N.
Miss Effie M. Rowe, R. N.
Miss Ruth Rowley, R. N.
Miss Anna May Smith, R. N.
Miss Gladys Stebbins, R. N.
Miss Georgie M. Tremaine, R. N.
Miss Helen E. Woodmansee, R. N.
Miss Thelma B. Whitehurst, R. N.
Miss Florence C. Weichert, R. N.

Note: R. N. Registered Nurse.

PHYSICIANS

Physicians and Surgeons who entered the United
States Service during the World War:

M. D. Baker	P. A. Jordan
Ray K. Barry	M. W. Kapp
Geo. L. Barry	Miss Viola Lantz
J. I. Beattie	Miss C. D. Mosher
E. J. Chesbro	Miss Ethel D. Owen
S. E. Dickinson	W. I. Merrill
J. M. Fisher	F. Paterson
B. Gattucio	P. Rice
F. J. Gerlach	C. M. Richards
J. U. Hall	L. M. Rose
C. E. Hablutzel	H. B. Reynolds
C. B. Hare	P. S. Ryan
R. L. Hogg	J. C. Silliman
A. S. J. Smith	C. H. Walter
J. S. Staub	C. A. Wayland
F. M. Siebert	R. A. Whiffen
J. B. Thomas	D. R. Wilson
B. Thomas	Ray Lyman Wilbur
S. B. Van Dalsem	P. L. Wise

DENTISTS

The following named Dentists joined the United
States Service during the War:

C. D. Bradley	Chas. I. Hamilton
J. R. Conner	C. C. Markres
M. T. Green	Cyril Shottelhamer

VOLUNTEERS

Those who Volunteered Services at Headquarters
doing Clerical and other Work:

TEACHERS

Edith Ayer	Adeline Coyle
Olive Alexander	Lorraine Connor
Luella Alexander	Mary P. Carroll
Anna Alexander	Mary E. Darling
Camille Allison	Anna Darling
Annie Acworth	Hazel Davis
Mrs. C. A. Appel	Kate Devine
Emma Basse	Maud Drexler
Lucy Botsford	Elizabeth Donovan
Marcella Barry	Mrs. Janie Eachus
Lola A. Balis	J. C. Elder
Julia Bellingall	Clara Eberhard
O. D. Baker	Mrs. Carrie P. Fowler
Sadie Bean	Mary Farney
Lucy A. Barker	Ida Fullager
Crevola Bronson	Miss C. M. Farley
Lonise C. Bruch	Frances Gondring
Lotta Bland	C. B. Gleason
Emma Blauer	Glenn H. Hill
Cecelia Carmichael	R. A. Hicks
Mrs. Elva Cureton	Kate Henry
Kate J. Carley	Camilla Heald
Bessie V. Cowden	Pearl Harris
Miss Bessie I. Cole	Ida Harmon
Mrs. Ella M. Cox	Irene Hewitt
Sarah Conroy	Lucille Hardy
May F. Coolidge	Mollie A. Indra
Caroline Canelo	Elma Ingalls

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Loma E. Jordan	H. E. Oliver
F. P. Jeffers	Mrs. Fred Pinard
Edith Jarman	Jean Provan
Anna M. Kullak	Mrs. Mary Pilott
Jessie R. Luschinger	Velicia Perkins
Agnes C. Lynn	Alice M. Page
Jennie Leh	Miss Pearl Pitcher
Lottie J. Lake	Marguerite Ritchie
Maybelle Murphy	Elizabeth Rielsam
Mrs. Louisa Murphy	Henrietta Rielsam
Mary Malloy	M. Emma Ringo
Frank Huff	Minnie E. Rohrbach
Laura Hickman	Imogene Reed
M. S. Hickman	Kathryn Ross
Stella Herndon	Annette Ripley
Genevieve Horne	Mrs. A. C. Stenett
Etta Hunt	Lyle Stevens
Hattie Hoffman	Clara Seiter
Mrs. Eva B. Morrison	Lena Schaefer
Hazel L. Macaulay	Luella G. Smith
Annette Mitchell	Francis Schallenberger
Bessie McCaustland	Mary G. Tormey
Marguerite McDermott	Elsie B. Tatham
Mary McDonald	Edith L. Talbert
Ida P. McMillan	Alice E. Weir
Elizabeth McKiernan	Jessie Williamson
Georgia McCrone	Carrie F. Williams
Cala McCracken	Alice Williston
Miss E. A. McSwain	Virginia Williams
Miss Anna Nicholson	Anna B. Wilson
Mrs. Selma B. Olinder	E. L. Zahn
Minnie O'Hara	Miss Christine Zoffman
Cecelia O'Neil	

OTHER VOLUNTEERS

Mabel Alieson	Vivien Dickinson
Mrs. W. E. Albee	Grace Dalesandro
Mary E. Armstrong	S. J. Dodd
Mrs. Warren Allen	Velma Eastin
Mrs. Isabelle Barnes	Fern Elder
J. E. Baker	Dr. Franklin
Laura F. Bennett	Mrs. Freelyn Fox
Elizabeth Bullitt	Nellie Flickinger
Elizabeth Bergler	Mrs. C. O. Gates
Anna Blauer	E. B. Huntington
Mrs. Laura B. Bailey	Mrs. A. Hood
Georgia Bingham	Margaret Hanson
Mrs. M. E. Bennett	Mrs. Chester Herold
Mrs. J. E. Baker	Mary P. Hanson
Grace Barstow	Miss Edith Henshaw
Mrs. F. R. Barker	E. F. Haley
Mrs. Pearl Bennett	Helen Harms
Mrs. C. E. Copeland	Henry Hirsch
Miss Lettie Carter	Mrs. Carrie Haley
Mrs. E. J. Chaboya	M. H. Kunzie
Alberta Curtner	Nina C. Kyle
Mrs. Amy Curtner	Lillian Kaiser
Mary F. Corkery	Mrs. Lou E. Kerr
Dorothy Curtner	Mrs. R. J. Langford
Mrs. Arthur Curtner	Mrs. J. B. Lamar
Mr. I. H. DuBois	Mrs. E. H. Leitch
Mrs. I. H. Dubois	Mrs. Cora Vale
Mrs. C. P. Dampier	Mrs. L. G. Waldron
Tessie Devine	Miss E. Wright

Mrs. P. M. Weddell	Isabell C. Rodgers
Mrs. A. G. Wilkins	Mrs. F. Rhyne
Georgia Willey	Mrs. S. B. Roberts
Phoebe Mitchell	Emma Richards
Mrs. E. G. Miller	Helen Smith
Mrs. Mack	E. K. Stafford
Geo. I. Miller	Bertha Stackhouse
P. Morshead	Mrs. Nell Spencer
Mrs. A. McKee	Miss F. Troughton
Mrs. J. M. Noonan	Mrs. W. R. Thomas
Mrs. Roland Neal	Mrs. J. M. Thompson
Mrs. W. R. Payne	Mrs. W. Turnbull
Marian Quinlan	

Monthly Canteen Captains and Committees National Defenders Club, San Jose

FIRST DAY

MRS. D. MacKINLAY, Captain.

Mrs. Geo. W. Perine	Mrs. J. U. Hall
Mrs. Frank King	Mrs. J. Irving Beattie
Mrs. Ed Haveus	Mrs. Douglas Sim
Mrs. Walter Field	Miss Mabel Adell
Mrs. Wm. Fosgate	Miss Elizabeth Bullitt
Miss Caroline Fosgate	

SECOND DAY

MRS. M. W. KAPP and MRS. ANNA CUMMINS,
Captains.

Mrs. Geo. S. Parkinson	Mrs. R. B. Fawcett
Mrs. D. R. Wood	Miss W. Lathrop
Mrs. Earl Parrish	Mrs. H. P. Fleming
Mrs. Lesense Smith	Mrs. W. A. Coulter
Mrs. C. H. Hervey	Mrs. Chester Herold

THIRD DAY

MRS. CHARLES R. PARKINSON, Captain.

Mrs. Belle Bangs	Mrs. Wm. McCormick
Mrs. D. Cerrutti	Mrs. H. A. Nichols
Mrs. F. A. Curtiss	Mrs. Ada Wright
Mrs. Leonard Edwards	

FOURTH DAY

MRS. PETER DUNNE, Captain.

Mrs. M. Haywards	Mrs. Lola Tait
Miss Edna Lotta	Mrs. Nicholas Bowden
Miss Marjorie Moore	Mrs. N. E. Youcum

FIFTH DAY

MRS. KARL PLATTE, Captain.

Mrs. Paul Furst	Miss Florence Park
Mrs. Chas. Kuhn	Miss Hazel Park
Mrs. S. Waterhouse	Mrs. Edwin Schneider
Miss Florence Selby	Mrs. David Burnett
Mrs. James Bullitt	

SIXTH DAY

MRS. DAVID BEATTIE, Captain.

Mrs. F. W. Angier	Mrs. Ella von Havenburg
Mrs. Ida Beattie	Miss Edith McIntyre
Mrs. Geo. L. Downing	Mrs. Ann McSwain Jones
Mrs. Ella Tata	Miss Edna Boeks

SEVENTH DAY

Mrs. S. H. Y. OGIER, Captain.

Mrs. Geo. Borchers	Miss Florence Carder
Mrs. Carleton Crane	Miss Ida Wehner
Mrs. S. D. Farrington	Mrs. J. Lee Ogier

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Mrs. W. H. Gray Miss Elizabeth Evans
Miss Belle Eaton Mrs. Frank Kelly
Mrs. Mildred Evans

Miss Florence Clayton Mrs. S. Butler
Mrs. Bert Goldsmith Mrs. Chas. K. Fleming
Mrs. Geo. F. Sturgess

EIGHTH DAY

MRS. ELMER CHASE, Captain.

Mrs. A. S. Appleton Mrs. C. N. Osenbaugh
Mrs. C. A. Randall Mrs. Philip Wise
Mrs. Charles O'Brien Mrs. Frank Johnston
Mrs. Walter Johnston

NINTH DAY

MRS. LOUIS SONNIKSEN, Captain.

Mrs. N. B. Kooser Mrs. Al Jarman
Mrs. Walter Wood Mrs. Susie Gregg
Mrs. Floyd Stull Mrs. Kate Sheaff
Mrs. L. H. D. Faser

TENTH DAY

MRS. PAUL WILLIAMS, Captain.

Mrs. G. Sanders Mrs. A. E. Holmes
Miss Alice Putman Mrs. Ed Peterson
Mrs. P. Metcalf Mrs. E. R. Morgan
Mrs. R. B. Leland

ELEVENTH DAY

MRS. FRANK LEIB, Captain.

Mrs. Leon Hirsch Mrs. Harry Postlethwaite
Mrs. Charles O'Brien Miss M. Postlethwaite

TWELFTH DAY.

MRS. P. F. GOSBEY, Captain.

Mrs. H. H. Madsen Mrs. Wm. Van Dalsen
Mrs. J. R. Kocher Mrs. S. B. Van Dalsen
Mrs. Louis Oneal Mrs. M. M. Warren
Mrs. Chas. M. Richards Miss Clara Smith

THIRTEENTH DAY

J. W. DAVY, Captain.

Mrs. N. H. Bullock Mrs. H. E. Thompson
Mrs. S. B. Blanchard Mrs. Wilmer Gross
Mrs. Wm. Beasley Miss Ann Kullack
Mrs. S. Tompkins Mrs. A. E. Wilcox

FOURTEENTH DAY

MRS. NICHOLAS BOWDEN, Captain.

Mrs. Archer Bowden Mrs. Ann McSwain Jones
Mrs. J. E. Fisher Miss A. Nicholson
Mrs. J. H. Pierce Miss Elizabeth Evans
Mrs. Fred Moore Miss Martha Trimble
Mrs. Arthur Field Miss Isabel Mackenzie
Mrs. Lincoln Cothran Miss Katherine Sinnott
Mrs. Peter Dunne

FIFTEENTH DAY

MRS. MARY RHODES BARSTOW, Captain.

Miss Grace Barstow Mrs. Blaney Maynard
Mrs. W. T. Rambo Mrs. Stephen Maynard
Mrs. M. Waite Mrs. Maurice Connell

SIXTEENTH DAY

MRS. WILLIS CLAYTON, Captain.

Mrs. Clyde Alexander Mrs. David Low
Mrs. H. Booksin, Jr. Mrs. Ida McArthur
Mrs. S. H. Chase Mrs. M. E. Earle
Mrs. J. B. Clayton Mrs. M. E. Faulle
Mrs. Hugh Center Mrs. A. D. Chase
Mrs. O. A. Harlan

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

MISS ETHEL CLAYTON, Captain.

Mrs. George Hamilton Miss Grace Terwilliger

EIGHTEENTH DAY

MRS. E. T. STERLING, Captain.

Mrs. David Burnett Mrs. F. W. Gross
Mrs. J. R. Chace Mrs. V. B. Law
Mrs. H. B. Martin Mrs. Frances Wilder
Mrs. Geo. Muirson

NINETEENTH DAY

MRS. W. E. BLAUER, Captain

Mrs. W. L. Woodrow Mrs. Arthur Butcher
Miss Grace Woodrow Mrs. Oscar Eberhard
Miss Virginia Williams Mrs. J. C. Blair

TWENTIETH DAY

MRS. WM. ALEXANDER, Captain

Mrs. J. W. Edmundson Miss Gertrude Payne
Mrs. E. N. Richmond Miss M. Gleason
Mrs. George Richmond Mrs. C. J. Holmes

TWENTY-FIRST DAY

MRS. M. E. FAULLE, Captain.

Mrs. W. S. Clayton Mrs. Clyde Alexander
Mrs. M. E. Earle Miss Liza Stock
Mrs. V. Law Mrs. Samuel Tompkins

TWENTY-SECOND DAY

MRS. A. C. DARBY and MRS. J. R. ROBERTS,
Captains.

Mrs. C. K. Fleming Mrs. Chas. E. Howes
Mrs. F. Chin Mrs. George Wakefield
Mrs. Mary Brown Mrs. Annie Wilcox
Mrs. R. Greenleaf Mrs. H. A. Johnston

TWENTY-THIRD DAY

MRS. C. E. HABLUTZEL, Captain.

Mrs. G. A. Velsor Miss Bessie Cole
Miss Ida Lameroux Mrs. S. Bogart
Miss Christine Zoffman Mrs. Charles Crothers

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

MRS. W. P. LYON, Captain.

Mrs. J. O. Hayes Miss Sibyl Hayes
Mrs. A. C. Hayes Miss Lyetta Hayes
Mrs. E. A. Hayes Miss Miriam Hayes
Mrs. H. E. Owen Miss Katherine Cather
Miss Florence Carder Miss Lena C. Linderman
Miss Edith Bogart

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY

MRS. J. E. HANCOCK, Captain.

Mrs. Fred Brown Miss Edith Henshaw
Mrs. R. J. Langford Mrs. Ed Peterson
Mrs. E. O. Pieper Miss Anita Colombet
Mrs. Robert Wright

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

MRS. HARRY POSTLETHWAITE, Captain.

Mrs. Alexander Boomer Mrs. Ray Wilson
Mrs. H. W. Coe Mrs. Coffin
Mrs. L. E. Petrie Miss M. Postlethwaite
Mrs. E. B. Laughlin Mrs. Frank Leib

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY

MRS. P. A. JORDAN, Captain.

Mrs. W. C. Bailey Mrs. Wm. Lean
Mrs. W. C. Bogen Mrs. Frank Patterson
Mrs. Arthur Curtner Mrs. F. E. Ferrell
Mrs. F. L. Ehren

WAR HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY

MRS. EARNEST LION, Captain.

Mrs. Frank Temple	Mrs. A. S. Williams
Mrs. W. L. Woodrow	Mrs. J. W. Lewis
Miss Grace Woodrow	Mrs. Miriam Richmond
Miss Virginia Williams	Miss Charlotte Shafter
Mrs. Wm. Fosgate	

TWENTY-NINTH DAY

MRS. LESTER MORSE, Captain.

Mrs. G. Bascom	Miss Katherine Sinnott
Mrs. Clarence Coolidge	Miss Bertha Giles
Mrs. J. E. Fisher	Miss Laura Bailey
Mrs. Lester Pierce	Mrs. George Muirson

THIRTIETH DAY

MRS. I. A. FRAZER, Captain.

Mrs. Wm. Simpson	Mrs. Arthur M. Free
Mrs. W. N. Avery	Mrs. Charles Turner
Mrs. Belle Machfert	Mrs. C. Hatch Johnston
Mrs. Helen Quilty	Mrs. Frazer Reed
Mrs. Albert Daentze	

THIRTY-FIRST DAY

MRS. BLANEY MAYNARD, Captain.

Mrs. M. D. Baker	Mrs. H. J. Beal
Mrs. Stephen Maynard	Mrs. Maurice Connell
Mrs. H. F. Coykendal	Mrs. V. E. Parrish

FIRST SUNDAY

MISS FRANCES SCHALLENBERGER, Captain.

Miss Stella Campbell	Mrs. George Green
Miss Josephine Danielson	Miss Delma Phelps
Miss Genevieve Goodacre	Miss Mabel Kimball
Mrs. H. E. Landon	Miss Ona Rounds

Mrs. George Worswick	Miss Edith Sloane
Mrs. X. E. Burns	

SECOND SUNDAY

MRS. R. R. JOHNSTON, Captain.

Mrs. W. P. Dougherty	Mrs. Charles Cassin
Mrs. Louis King	Miss Ann Collins
Mrs. Frank Reidy	Mrs. Ervin Frasse
Mrs. Frank Mayhew	Mrs. J. E. Goodwin
Miss Evelyn Murphy	Mrs. J. R. Chace

THIRD SUNDAY

MRS. LEONARD STOCKING, Captain.

Mrs. Leo Archer	Mrs. E. W. Mullen
Miss Ella Brown	Mrs. Alice Roedel
Miss Teekla Pieper	Mrs. Walter Wilcox
Mrs. Olga Braslan	Mrs. E. O. Pieper
Mrs. W. B. Hobson	Miss Lolita Arnold

FOURTH SUNDAY

MRS. MAURICE CONNELL, Captain.

Mrs. A. T. Herrmann	Mrs. Mary Barstow
Mrs. Henrietta Willey	Miss Grace Barstow
Miss Agnes Lynn	Miss Virginia Williams
Miss Cora Ripley	Mrs. George May
Mrs. E. H. Thompson	Mrs. George Wakefield
Mrs. Alexander Boomer	

FIFTH SUNDAY

MRS. FRANK LEIB and MRS. CHARLES R. PARKINSON, Captains.

Miss Hazel Park	Mrs. Albert Jarman
Mrs. Louis Somiksen	Mrs. Henrietta Willey
Miss Florence Park	Miss Bernice Downing
Mrs. Frank King	

IN MEMORIAM

Following are the names of our men
who made the Supreme Sacrifice



Elias Ananstasion
Joseph F. Andrade
Harvey C. Barnes
Joseph Basseile
Robert J. Bennett
Barnard M. Bustard
Antonio Camastro
Joseph L. Cancilla
Louis V. Castro
Hugh L. Carney
Harrison J. Cleaver
Charles C. Crews
Arthur C. Chiles
Charles C. Cook
William Couch
William F. Covill
Thomas J. Clunie
William M. de la Rochelle
Frank Devoney
John J. Dorsey
Robbecole Disappa
Ray F. Dugdale
Norman Dunbar
Elmer H. Flag
Elmer L. Fresher
James G. Ferguson
Hiram B. Fisher
Ben Garcia
Toney P. Gomes
Lorne A. Goode
Wilbur J. Gross
Fred A. Hall
Carl J. Hagel
Frank J. Hagen, Jr.
Walter Hartman
Walter A. Hilden
Mervyn J. Hoadley
Maltria Hugeback
Jarvis J. Johnson
Joseph F. Kelly
Arthur C. Kimber
Ralph V. Leggett
Walter Logan
Leo J. McCauley
Maurice F. Manha
Lester J. McKinley
David E. McComel

Bruno Montorosso
Frank J. Murrin
Salvatore Muro
Daniel J. Narvies
Allan H. Nichols
Frank H. Nichols
Frank J. Nunes
Mervin Neugrass
Charles H. Pappassi
Antone Parades
Joe Prader
John E. Pashote
Albert G. Perkins
Manuel Q. Perry
A. E. Preston
John F. Pereira
Paul J. Pinnola
Angelo R. Pinto
John Pourroy
John Regan
Ernest R. Rines
Leon Roberts
Joseph L. Rose
Manuel R. Rose
J. S. Rumsey
Seeley T. Shaw
Fredrick E. Sanders
Elvyn B. Sedam
Gilbert Spencer
Harry N. Schneider
Lawrence W. Schrier
Ira M. Smith
Anton Sigurd
Sidney W. Simpson
Thomas Short
John G. Sturlo
Joseph V. Spingola
Verne I. Taylor
John L. Timosci
Frank B. Tost
Nick J. Vaccarello
Manuel J. Vargas
John J. Voss
Clark B. Waterhouse
Harold Woolf
Albert F. Wooley
Earl C. Young

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